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WEEKLY COURIER

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☞ It is seldom we have an opportunity of publishing a poem of such genuine merit as the following. It is beautiful and powerful:

[For the Louisville Courier.]

FAREWELL TO FREEDOM.

Farewell bright spirit! till in better days
A new-born nation shall thy temple raise,
In towering grandeur 'neath their native clime;
Illustrious made by lofty souls sublime,
The immortal monument of the noble free,
Of those who tought and fell for liberty—
Of those who worship at thy ruined fane,
And know, though fallen, thou will rise again.

Farewell! and while the despot's iron rod
Shall smite the nation that blasphemes its God,
Defiles His altar and subverts thy fane,
A nation wicked, cruel and insane,
Thy spirit still shall o'er thy wasted land,
Its guardian genius and avenger stand;
Till proved by devastation, scourge and flame,
Thy chastened children shall thy reign proclaim—
And re-erect thy stately dome on high,
Bright Freedom's Pharos in the western sky.

Alas! that nations should forget thy worth,
Alas! that tyrants should encumber earth;
That man, unmindful of his loftiest aim,
The inspiration of immortal fame,
Should sink the brute, the despot, or the slave,
The cunning villian, or designing knave—
The wicked demon to degrade his race,
Their deeds illustrious, and their works efface.

What, though no more thy life-inspiring ray,
Beam o'er the land effulgent as the day?
What, though the clouds obscure thy heavenly face,
And night enshroud thine earthly dwelling place?
Yet shall thy spirit, from the lowering sky
Dispel the clouds, and bid the darkness fly—
Thy dazzling bolts illume the awakened land,
Sounded crime in trembling terror stand.
But purified, regenerated rise—
Thy sons triumphant with thy precious prize—
A nation blest, that shall to future time
Transmit their virtues and their deeds sublime;
And leave their record and immortal name,
The noblest, brightest on the page of fame.

LOUISVILLE.

General Preston's Letter—Reply to "Louisville."

LEXINGTON, Dec. 16, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

In an article headed "Harmony of the Democratic party that appeared in the Courier of yesterday, a singularly ingenious attempt is made to pervert the meaning of that gallant gentleman's candid response to inquiry prompted by a sentiment very general in a large and influential element of the Kentucky Democracy.

In this article it is assumed that General Preston's letter is calculated to disturb the harmony of the party, and intended to enlist the partisan feeling for the Democracy by declaring that "there is no foundation for the idea that the exclusion of Confederate soldiers from office was the policy of the first of May Convention, the writer proceeds in the letter and attempt to induce such an impression as to excite jealousy and distrust in advance, and make the people believe that, if among a dozen or more candidates for a nomination should not fall upon General Preston, it will be an act of proscription and degradation against all Confederate soldiers."

It is scarcely necessary—this gratuitous and obtrusive vindication of a body which, as General Preston writes and we all remember, was characterized as an assemblage of "*returned rebels.*"

It will be early enough to defend it after it has been assailed. No General will wish or venture to condemn the action or question the inspiration of the Convention which, on the 1st of last May, organized the present Democratic party of Kentucky, although it may be that some denounced *then* who indorse *now*.

It presented the, perhaps, unprecedented spectacle of a convention thoroughly unselfish and unpartisan—the absence of personal or private ambitions, to achieve its high mission, the redemption of the State, and it so appeared for the reason, doubtless, of the universal and unanimous feeling of patriotism that Gen. Preston certainly does not convey the obnoxious "idea" deprecated in the article, and he does but simple justice to the members of that convention when he pronounces that in regard to nominations and candidates they showed the noblest and most disinterested indifference.

But Gen. Preston has expressed, and not too strongly, an idea (for which *there is* foundation) that universally obtains in the way of the Democracy to which he belongs, to which, and to which only, not upon the part of such men as met at Louisville on the first of May, but entertained by certain Democratic politicians, to discourage the nomination of Confederate soldiers to the most important and honorable offices in the gift of the people of Kentucky. It may be asked which wing of the Democracy is aided by it. Is it the wing composed of the ex-Confederates and the class of untainted and determined men who, through the past years of trial maintained pure and unbroken the principles and principles which the Democratic party of Kentucky now seeks to preserve and exalt. It is useless to argue that the apprehension is idle, that no such danger exists; it is too patent to be any longer denied or ignored. The Southern wing of the party have perceived it clearly in every phase of its development, and the more the conservative leaders away from Louisville last May and make them jealously strive to arrest the movement then inaugurated; and the movement itself, and the spirit that was rampant about the inexpediency of nominating men who were open and not secret, positive instead of timid in their declarations and sentiments, and practices with which we are all cursed.

It has been announced with the formality attending the public expression of party ends, and, indeed, has been made known in private conversations as an indispensable ingredient of that wonderful "*policy*," with which the party quacks are to attempt to soothe the ills which the regular practitioners may not cure.

It was partially demonstrated last summer how much of the party this wing occupies, and it may be more strikingly exhibited on the 22d of next February.

The writer of this article in the Courier very unfairly describes General Preston as arrogating to himself the position of "party leader." No such inference can be justly drawn from his letter. He with proper and manly spirit indicates the existence of the proscriptive feeling, declares that he will not consent to become the representative of his comrades, if they prefer him. But he maintains his position to urge his own advancement or initiate the suppression of any class of individuals.

General Preston may, or may not be the candidate of his wing of the party—the nomination of a Confederate may, or may not be pressed, but one thing is certain—that the ex-Confederate soldiers and those who suffered at home for time and principle, adhere to principles which animated Confederates, to, perhaps, mistaken action, will, now that all the past is legally forgotten in Kentucky, insist upon being heard and recognized in the councils and policy of the party.

Let the professional political gentlemen rethink themselves that the sentiment of the State must be consulted. Let them recollect that it was a "rebel" Convention and party, so-called, which elected Duvall by forty thousand.

Will they say that many votes which helped to make that majority will be lost if we insist that all issues of record shall be dropped within the Democratic fold and that no class shall be proscribed. Then we answer that we can afford to let them go and still have enough for victory, and that a compact and reliable majority, although small, is better than a large and loose one, that can only be depended on, and which is purchased by the absence of discipline and the sacrifice of justice and principle. Let us not be told we always win, in the other we may be beaten when we least expect it, and our very victories may bring no honor or profit.

If the people of Kentucky are so seriously afflicted with this tendency to political backsliding, why the sooner vigorous specifics are resorted to the better.

And in conclusion let us make up our minds that to taboo Confederates is not going to conciliate the Radicals or inspirit the Democrats of the North; the Northern people regard us as all rebels, as all traitors, who are outside of the Radical ranks. They make no distinction between those who bore arms against them or those who only bore malice. If the Radicals prefer either or if either that class of rebels who, having went out to fight, but who now practically understand the difficulty of "breaking up the Government," than the political class, who, entertaining all of the "secession heresies," have never realized how hard it is to put them in practice.

DIOMED.

Rev. John D. Matthews, D. D.

Editors Louisville Courier:

I notice that the names of quite a number of gentlemen have been suggested suitable for the different offices at our next State election.

Perhaps there is no office to be filled more important than that of Superintendent of Public Instruction, "If you would take care of the commonwealth look well to the children," is a true and noble sentiment.

Believing that the office should seek the man, not the man seek the office, we have no hesitation in saying that the gentleman whose name is placed at the head of this article, is just the man for that position. He has been tried and found eminently qualified. He has filled the office with distinguished ability, and given universal satisfaction. His appointment by Gov. Powell, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, showed the wise discrimination of that distinguished gentleman, whom history will doubtless place high. Knowing nothing of Dr. Matthews' wishes in this matter, but hope he will not object to having his name brought before the State Convention in this capacity.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, Dec 7, 1866.

☞ Madam Rumor says that the Democracy of Kentucky have some thought of bringing forward Gen. Basil W. Duke for their next Governor. In the election to this position we could be conclusive evidence, if any other evidence were necessary, that Kentucky had redeemed herself from every stain that her conduct in the late war may have put upon her escutcheon. They can bestow no badge of distinction upon General Duke that he does not fully deserve. His unexceptionable moral character, united to the highest intellect, would render his services, in this capacity, invaluable to the State. In electing him she will honor herself.—[Memphis Appeal.

Go Abroad for News.

We were forcibly reminded of the truth of the old adage when we perused the following in the Boston Post:

It is stated that Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has declared himself in favor of impartial suffrage, as advocated by the Boston Post and other Democratic papers.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Pendleton's views, and know how entirely free he is from any negro suffrage to any form, consider the above the best joke of the season.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

For State Treasurer.

CLOVERPORT, Dec. 12, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

Mr. D. C. Gannaway, of Breckinridge, is a candidate for State Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Convention of the 22d of February, and if elected will make an admirable officer. Besides, the county is entitled to the honor, and has long, will give him her unqualified support in the Convention and at the ballot-box.

A faithful and true Democrat, an affable and excellent gentleman, he deserves the nomination at the hands of the people.

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office.

Editors Louisville Courier:

As the time is approaching for holding a Democratic Convention, it would be well to call about the material men for the various positions who have been tried in the past and found not wanting in sound Democratic principles. Thomas J. Pratherwas elected Register of the Land Office in 1859, and filled the position with ability and fidelity. He is a reliable and deserving man, and if he will permit his name to be used before the Convention of the 22d for that office, he will receive the support of LOUISVILLE.

☞ Maj. Willis F. Jones, of Woodford county, was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, in the fall of 1864, while Adjutant General upon Maj.-Gen. Field's staff. No nobler, more gallant or generous heart was given to the cause it loved, upon either side, during the last terrible war, than his.

His remains reached here last night, and will be buried in the cemetery by the side of his wife, who survived him but a year, at 12 o'clock M., to-day.

Religious services will be performed at the grave, and his friends are invited to be present. —[Lex. Obs. and Rep., 15th.

A Scrap of History—Lieutenant Walsh.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the N. O. Times:

The following I find in the Harrison (Tex.) Flag of the 27th ult.:

"A lady friend informed the editor of the Raleigh Progress, that after long endeavors she has found out the name of the gallant Texas soldier who was deliberately murdered by some of Sherman's army when it entered Raleigh. The murdered man was Lieut. Walsh, of the 11th Texas cavalry. The papers of Texas are requested to give publicity to the fact, so that his relatives may know the fate he met. One of the most accomplished ladies of South Carolina has seen to it that the grave of this hero is not neglected."

Referring to the above, I may be permitted to say that I saw Lieutenant Walsh *captured*, but did not witness his *execution*. I give what I know of the case, for the double purpose of exonerating the officers who have the honor of being the first in Raleigh, and to correct the errors in which Nichols, in his "Story of the Great March," has fallen.

On the morning of April 13th our army was advancing upon Raleigh, Wilcott's division being in the advance, with Kilpatrick on the left flank. There was considerable rivalry between the commands for the honor of first occupying the capital of the State.

A number of staff officers of Wilcott's command, anxious to be the first in the city, started at three in the morning. On arriving at the breastworks they met a flag of truce, carried by a deputation of citizens in carriages, who came out to surrender the city. Captain Benham, of Wilcott's staff, (on behalf of the United States) received the surrender in General Kilpatrick's name, as it was supposed he was in the advance. A courier was at once sent to Kilpatrick, informing him of the circumstances, and when he arrived at the place it was formally surrendered, Kilpatrick pledging himself to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants. He also received a note from General Wade Hampton, (which I perused) dated the night before, if my memory is correct, stating that the citizens, being anxious to prevent bloodshed, had gone out to surrender; therefore the Federals could quietly enter and take possession, as all the Confederates having been withdrawn by him.

Kilpatrick at once detailed the 5th Ohio cavalry as provost guard, halted his command in the line of works, and turning to Captain Brink, of his staff, said:

"Captain, take charge of these staff officers who have received the city in my name, and enter in advance. Take with you also these newspaper correspondents and introduce them to Mr. Holden, of the Standard."

The committee re-entered their carriages and started, followed by Capt. Messenger, of the signal corps, Capt. Brink, of Kilpatrick's staff, Capts. Stewart and Van Valkenburgh, and Lieut. Whittaker, of Gen. Hobert's staff, Capts. Hall and Smith, of the Cincinnati Times, Mr. Hitchcock, of the Cincinnati Commercial, and myself, with eight or ten orderlies. These are the names I find in my journal of that day's proceedings.

The rain was pouring down in torrents, and the entire party, not suspecting an ambuscade, after assurances from the citizens that all the Confederates had been withdrawn, had their overcoats buttoned over their side arms. Arriving within one hundred days or rapidly varying yards of the city, the conveniences and facilities for the accommodation of the large number of persons who may visit the capitol during the session of the Legislature, and ordered in charge, which was made by the little party, past the State-house, for half a mile, perhaps, picking up Confederate stragglers occasionally. Arriving near St. Mary's Seminary, we found a Confederate line of battle across the road, but we charged on. Mr. Brooks, of the Times, and Captain Van Valkenburgh, being mounted, preceded the party, and I, on foot, toward his line of battle, (of perhaps sixty men,) fell from his horse, when Mr. Brooks captured him, with the assistance of Van Valkenburgh, and we all moved on.

On returning to the State-House we met a number of citizens, and they at once emphatically denounced the breach of faith on the part of the Confederates in having left the city unambuscaded as had remained (or returned), after Gen. Hampton left, and had been pillaging stores all night. One merchant, whose name appears in my journal, related a story of a store that had been sacked by Lieut. Walsh's party, but whether or not with his concurrence he did not know.

Upon this information we furnish in the city, started forward the provost guard to our assistance; but we had retired to the capitol half an hour before they arrived up, and fully half an hour before Kilpatrick's arrival subsequently. Nichol's statement that a Confederate officer rode up and attempted to assassinate Kilpatrick must be erroneous.

I learned a few hours after that we had captured *twenty-six men* and the lieutenant, all of whom, I believe, were turned over to Kilpatrick's Provost Marshal. I know that Mr. Brooks and the entire party treated Lieutenant Walsh as a prisoner, and offered him no violence.

Later I learned from one of Kilpatrick's staff, (I believe his provost marshal,) that citizens had demanded of Kilpatrick the summary punishment of the lieutenant, as they had recognized him as the officer who, the previous night, had ordered his men to fire on the doors and by themselves, and that Kilpatrick had ordered a party to take him out and hang him. I could not learn whether he ever received a trial.

While we were conversing, a cavalryman came up, and with considerable gusto, spoke of the execution. He claimed to be the one to whom was allotted the pleasant duty of escribed the transaction, stating that the Lieutenant had asked permission for a few minutes to write to his friends, which he refused, on the ground that he (Walsh) was still able to write from there." A cold chill ran through me, and I turned away in disgust and loathing of the creature who could thus speak of a soldier, even in some out the city. The charge made by citizens, had fought us bravely. I was a citizen correspondent, however, and, while I fully described the incidents of the day to my paper, I became the reporter, and made no more reference to the case of the Lieutenant than his capture and subsequent execution, by order of Gen. Kilpatrick.

I have no doubt but the other gentlemen mentioned above will confirm my statements fully. That Lieut. Walsh was hung by Gen. K.'s order is positive, also that the work was done by his own command and not by the police or the officers of which treated the lieutenant and other prisoners with more consideration than could be expected from men who had been ambuscaded by a cowardly though ignorance or otherwise. I have no desire to throw a slur upon the memory of Walsh, who behaved with great bravery. He, perhaps, was but a soldier in the ranks, and obeyed orders; if so, his execution, with or without a trial, was, to use the mildest term, ill-advised.

I am, sir, yours truly,

J. E. P. DOYLE.

The History of General Morgan's Cavalry—Extract from the Narrative of Lieutenant Basil Duke.

We make to-day another extract from the forthcoming history, by General Basil Duke, of General Morgan's cavalry:

GUERRILLAS AND BUSHWHACKERS.

In the vicinity of this place we saw, in the brief time that we remained, more active and business-like bushwhacking than ever before in our entire service. The hills along the road seemed alive with them, and from behind every fourth or fifth tree, apparently, they were blazing away at us. Every Southern reader will understand an once what sort of infantry fighting by a rapidly moving force that he is a gentleman of leisure, who lives in a wild and, generally, mountainous country, does not join the army, but shoots, from the tops of hills or from behind trees and rocks, at those who are so unfortunate as to differ with him in politics. It is his way of expressing his opinions.

His style of fighting is very similar to that of the outlying scouts of partisan cavalry, except that he esteems it a weakness and an unnecessary inconvenience to take prisoners, and prefers to kill his enemies "on the spot," and especially toward the latter part of the war, these fellows would band together in considerable numbers, make certain pretensions of the country impassable except to strong detachments, and even undertake expeditions into neighboring sections.

These are the "Ultra bushwhackers" and 'Southern bushwhackers." In Kentucky the former were most numerous. "It is a gratifying reflection," to use the language of one of our Generals, Clement Prentice's official reports, "that many of them will whack no more." In the Northern mind bushwhackers and guerrillas are confounded together—an eggregious error to the latter. It is probable that the bushwhacker of this country would answer exactly to the guerrilla of European warfare; but the guerrilla of North America is, or ought, to be happily be, almost, if not quite entirely extinct), an animal entirely distinct from either.

Formerly the Northern press styled all the Southern cavalry guerrillas because they traveled about the country freely and gave their enemies some trouble. This, however, was when the Federal cavalry would go scouting with pillows on their saddles, were put to bed carefully every night by the General commanding, and encamped on the march in the midst of infantry regiments who were instructed to see that their horses did not hurt them, &c. When the hardy, dashing regiments of the latter part of the war—after, indeed, the first eighteen months—began to do real service, the Northern writers found that they would be called on to record as cavalry operations the very kind of affairs which they had been accustomed to chronicle as guerrilla irregularities.

A guerrilla was, properly speaking, a man who had belonged to some army, and had deserted and was prosecuting war on his private account. He was necessarily a marauder, sometimes spared his former friend, and was much admired by weak young women who were afflicted with a tendency toward shoddy romance.

On this march through Casey county, the bushwhackers were unusually officious. In advance guard, which for some reason had gone on some distance in front, reached Liberty about two hours before the column, and during that time were busy keeping up the fiction of their calling, exhibiting their interference or otherwise. I have no desire to throw a slur upon the memory of Walsh, who behaved with great bravery. He, perhaps, was but a soldier in the ranks, and obeyed orders; if so, his execution, with or without a trial, was, to use the mildest term, ill-advised.

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The Trial of Mollie Trussell.

It will be remembered that George Trussell, one of the owners of the celebrate horse Dexter, was killed by his mistress in Chicago some months ago. A Sunday dispatch from Chicago says:

The trial of Mollie Trussell for killing her paramour, George Trussell, was concluded last night about nine o'clock, with a verdict of manslaughter, fixing her punishment at one year in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was made by the prisoner's counsel. The verdict was generally unexpected, as the evidence conclusively showed that Trussell struck her several times, and thrust her out doors before she shot him.

☞ John Brougham was prevented from continuing his engagement at the Boston Theater last week, in consequence of illness.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

State Capitol Removal.

The question of removing the seat of government from the city of Frankfort has attracted considerable attention for a number of years, and at the present time has assumed a shape that would really indicate that a decision might be arrived at during the approaching session of the Legislature. This opinion has gained strength from the fact that the appropriations asked for during the late session of the General Assembly, to keep up the repairs on the State buildings, has not been made. The question has therefore narrowed down to about this: A new capitol building, Governor's mansion, and buildings for State offices must be erected at no very distant day, at Frankfort or some other point; the present State buildings at Frankfort are *entirely* unsuited for the purposes for which they were erected, and, indeed, discreditable to the proud old commonwealth of Kentucky. There is no State in the Union, unless a few of the recently added ones, but that can boast greatly superior State and public buildings than Kentucky, and I presume it will have to be questioned as to Kentucky being amply able with other States to afford edifices of the magnitude and architectural beauty as marks her progress in numerous other respects. The settled conviction in the minds of the people of the State, especially those who have given the subject a moment's unbiased reflection, is that the seat of government should be removed from the city of Frankfort. This little city, with all the advantages supposed to result from the location of the capitol and State offices in her midst, fine river navigation, excellent turnpikes, and of late years a railway passing through her streets, has not increased in a ratio greater than fifty inhabitants per annum (she has had the capitol seventy-four years, and 4,000 inhabitants at this time a population of perhaps less than 4,000 people); in addition to which her building sites for a State capitol are not at all commanding, and were a location for a seat of government now for the first time suggested, Frankfort would hardly receive a thought, and *now*, should a removal of the capitol be determined upon, her people, who are just as clever as they can be, will turn their attention to some other branch of industry or business to occupy their time and talents *twelve months in the year* instead of waiting the annual or biannual sessions of the legislature for something to turn up. "Her citizens seem to claim the capitol as a *permanent* institution, and base as an argument that her people have acquired property in her midst upon the presumption of the *permanent* location of the seat of government, and having retained the peaceable possession of this "idea" for so great a length of time it would be acting in bad faith to her large population to remove it." This notion of theirs would provoke laughter were it not from the fact that it is suggested and even *seriously* urged in a printed memorial and remonstrance addressed to the general assembly against the removal of the seat of government. A relocation of the State capitol is a question of immense importance to every Kentuckian; the conveniences and facilities for the accommodation of the large number of persons who may visit the capitol during the session of the Legislature, and ordered in charge, which was made by the little party, past the State-house, for half a mile, perhaps, picking up Confederate stragglers occasionally. Arriving near St. Mary's Seminary, we found a Confederate line of battle across the road, but we charged on. Mr. Brooks, of the Times, and Captain Van Valkenburgh, being mounted, preceded the party, and I, on foot, toward his line of battle, (of perhaps sixty men,) fell from his horse, when Mr. Brooks captured him, with the assistance of Van Valkenburgh, and we all moved on.

On returning to the State-House we met a number of citizens, and they at once emphatically denounced the breach of faith on the part of the Confederates in having left the city unambuscaded as had remained (or returned), after Gen. Hampton left, and had been pillaging stores all night. One merchant, whose name appears in my journal, related a story of a store that had been sacked by Lieut. Walsh's party, but whether or not with his concurrence he did not know.

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GUERRILLAS AND BUSHWHACKERS.

In the vicinity of this place we saw, in the brief time that we remained, more active and business-like bushwhacking than ever before in our entire service. The hills along the road seemed alive with them, and from behind every fourth or fifth tree, apparently, they were blazing away at us. Every Southern reader will understand an once what sort of infantry fighting by a rapidly moving force that he is a gentleman of leisure, who lives in a wild and, generally, mountainous country, does not join the army, but shoots, from the tops of hills or from behind trees and rocks, at those who are so unfortunate as to differ with him in politics. It is his way of expressing his opinions.

His style of fighting is very similar to that of the outlying scouts of partisan cavalry, except that he esteems it a weakness and an unnecessary inconvenience to take prisoners, and prefers to kill his enemies "on the spot," and especially toward the latter part of the war, these fellows would band together in considerable numbers, make certain pretensions of the country impassable except to strong detachments, and even undertake expeditions into neighboring sections.

These are the "Ultra bushwhackers" and 'Southern bushwhackers." In Kentucky the former were most numerous. "It is a gratifying reflection," to use the language of one of our Generals, Clement Prentice's official reports, "that many of them will whack no more." In the Northern mind bushwhackers and guerrillas are confounded together—an eggregious error to the latter. It is probable that the bushwhacker of this country would answer exactly to the guerrilla of European warfare; but the guerrilla of North America is, or ought, to be happily be, almost, if not quite entirely extinct), an animal entirely distinct from either.

Formerly the Northern press styled all the Southern cavalry guerrillas because they traveled about the country freely and gave their enemies some trouble. This, however, was when the Federal cavalry would go scouting with pillows on their saddles, were put to bed carefully every night by the General commanding, and encamped on the march in the midst of infantry regiments who were instructed to see that their horses did not hurt them, &c. When the hardy, dashing regiments of the latter part of the war—after, indeed, the first eighteen months—began to do real service, the Northern writers found that they would be called on to record as cavalry operations the very kind of affairs which they had been accustomed to chronicle as guerrilla irregularities.

A guerrilla was, properly speaking, a man who had belonged to some army, and had deserted and was prosecuting war on his private account. He was necessarily a marauder, sometimes spared his former friend, and was much admired by weak young women who were afflicted with a tendency toward shoddy romance.

On this march through Casey county, the bushwhackers were unusually officious. In advance guard, which for some reason had gone on some distance in front, reached Liberty about two hours before the column, and during that time were busy keeping up the fiction of their calling, exhibiting their interference

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - DEC. 26, 1866.

The Question Suffrage.

The policy of the Radical party necessarily runs its advocates into contradictions and absurdities. There is not a feature in it that can be sustained by sound logic, sensible argument, or common sense. We say nothing about statesmanship or the plain letter and spirit of the Constitution, for their practice is violative of every material interest of the country, and in utter disregard of the plain and unmistakable requirements of the Constitution. But the arguments by which they attempt to bolster up their absurd and revolutionary theories are such as sensible men should be ashamed to write or speak, because they invariably exhibit the weakness of the cause in defense of which they are employed. We have before us an article from the Cincinnati Gazette, one of the ablest of the Jacobin papers, which illustrates our point. It is headed "Ballots and Bullets," and attempts to justify the policy of permitting negroes to vote, and denies the privilege to females. We copy an extract:

"The war created one argument that is used with much force in favor of negro suffrage, namely, that they who have fought for the country have the right to a voice in its government. The same force is claimed for women. And it is corollary to this that they who cannot respond to the call for the defense of the country are not entitled to vote. It all ages the ability to perform the duty of public defense has been perrequisite to citizenship in the sense of electorship.

Women who demand the ballot, must establish their arms bearing qualification. Electors, who might govern the policy of the nation and plunge it into war, while they would be themselves exempt from the conscription, would be an anomaly and a gross injustice in Government. This could not be endured. We suppose, of course, that they who are clamorous for reform, are ready to assume all the responsibilities of electors; but since they have never established their ability to serve their country in the field, ought not this unanswerable fact end the matter?

The question whether the blacks would fight, was one that was thought necessary to be continually urged by the sorcerer experiment. Will not the question whether women will fight, have to be tried in the same manner? Of the pugnacity of her disposition there can be no reasonable doubt, and the only thing to be tried is whether this will be sustained by pluck in battle. For our part we have no doubt; but as a matter of form it is necessary that it should be established by actual service; and that simultaneously with their enfranchisement, women should be enrolled in the militia and a due proportion of them enlisted in the regular army.

Now let us see how this argument will work. It maintains the doctrine that only those who can bear arms shall serve their country in the field, and are liable to be called upon to do so, are proper persons to exercise the right of suffrage. In other words, that only those men who can speed the bullet should be allowed to cast the ballot. It further maintains that those who do the fighting and are qualified to do it, and only those, should do the voting. According to this doctrine, men who have served their country in every capacity, in the forum and in the field, until they are no longer qualified to bear arms, should be excluded from the ballot, while foreign mercenaries should be made the rulers of the land. Men who left their homes in Europe to get the extravagant bounties offered by the Federal Government to those who would bear arms against the Confederacy in the late war, and came here for no other purpose, should be made the arbiters of the destiny of the nation, while men who have worn themselves out in the service of their country, or who may be unfortunately crippled, or from ill health or any other cause are disqualified from serving in the field, should occupy a position below the negro. This is the logical result of the argument. Yet these mercenaries did not bear arms in the government armies because they had any sympathy with our institutions, or because they desired the cause they fought for to triumph; but simply because they were so wanting in the feelings and instincts of honorable men that they were willing to spill human blood for the bounty and pay which they thereby secured.

As well might it be said that the Hessians imported into this country by the British Government in the revolutionary war, purchased in Germany like cattle for so much a head, for the work of slaughter, were entitled to votes in England, when the fact is they were

"For naught fit,
Save carnage, hire."

But the negroes are entitled to the franchise because they fought in the armies of the republic to put down armed rebellion. It is the reward to which they are entitled. So says the Radical argument. Now if liberty—release from the thrawldom of slavery, as the Radicals call it—was so great a boon as the negro's peculiar friends insist that it was, surely that was alone a sufficient reward for all his trials, and ample compensation for all the dangers he encountered. He was made a free man, but that is no reason why he should be made the political equal of those whose efforts and courage made him free, and without which he would have died in slavery. The suffrage is not a natural right. It is limited in all civilized nations, and only conferred upon those whom it is believed will subserve the interests of society by its exercise. In this country the negro has no claim to it, nor has he sufficient intelligence to exercise it in a proper manner. The proposition to confer the right upon him is therefore a political monstrosity, which originated in the heated brains of men crazed with the desire for vengeance and frantic for political power. It can be justified upon no sound principle of political economy, and is repugnant to the natural instincts of every man who has eyes in his head and a nose on his face.

Gov. Patton on the Stump.

We find in the Florence (Ala.) Journal, published at the home of Gov. Patton, a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Florence on the 17th inst., which was addressed by the Governor. A brief report of his remarks is also given. He is still strongly in favor of the constitutional amendment, believing it to be the only route of escape for the Southern States from more unendurable propositions which Congress will be certain to present and enforce. He believes that the States will be promptly admitted upon its ratification. The Journal says that "the whole tenor of Governor Patton's remarks was to impress upon the people the propriety of choosing promptly between the two evils, that of accepting the amendment or being remanded into a territorial government to be maintained by Federal soldiers."

The resolutions adopted by the meeting declared their confidence in the Governor, and requested him, in company with such eminent citizens of State as he might deem it proper to select, to proceed to Washington, and there confer with the authorities and ascertain, if possible, whether the acceptance of the amendment will certainly be followed by the restoration of the States, in which event they "are in favor of the adoption of this amendment, believing it far better thus to settle our relations growing out of the late war than to risk years of strife to secure better terms."

☞ The response of the Louisville Courier to an article from the New York Times indicates that the Courier is willing to favor the admission of the Southern States to a territorial basis than a voluntary adoption of the constitutional amendment. But it seems to forget that the reduction of the States to territorial will, at the same time, make the amendment a part of the constitution, because of the decrease of the number of the States. Which would be most acceptable, one or both remedies?—[Danville Gazette.

Our Danville contemporary is mistaken in supposing that we forget anything in connection with the probable enormities of the Congressional Jacobins. But perhaps he may be able to appreciate the principle that wrongs perpetrated upon a people do not dishonor them; but that to assist in their own degradation is blistering infamy from which there is no release, and for which there is no remedy. The Southern people are in the hands of an unscrupulous and unmagnanimous victors, and are constrained to submit to outrages because they have no power to resist them. But they cannot be compelled to put the rope around about their own necks, and will not do it. For the acts of their enemies they are not responsible, how muchsoever they may be made to endure. They will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have preserved their honor untarnished, and that they have the sympathies of the civilized world.

☞ The Democracy of Owen county, as will be perceived by the proceedings of their county meeting, which may be found in another column, have put a new plank in their platform—opposition to the removal of the capitol from Frankfort. "Sweet Owen" is a great State, and should be the last to desert the old landmarks of Democracy. She mustn't press her point too earnestly, or she may produce a split in the party.

The Southern Legislatures.

Except the unanimous refusal of the Southern Legislatures to ratify the constitutional amendment, it must be confessed that the general legislation of these bodies of late has been such as to command the approval of the freedom-loving people of the North. With regard especially to the question of the blacks, which interests vastly a greater number of people in this section, the action of the Southern Legislatures has been, in almost every instance, humane and liberal to a very high degree, and in no instance has it been characterized adversely, one way or another, been repealed, but the guarantics of their personal, civil, social and property rights in the new legislation have been strengthened and unexceptionable. We think it must astonish every man to see how old prejudices have gone down with old institutions, and how the innumerable restrictions connected with slavery have given place to the large liberties of the new order of things. Independently of such matters as affect the late slaves of the race, we think that every one who has taken the trouble to look over the proceedings of the Southern Legislatures, must have been struck with the general conservative spirit pervades their action. It appears in a thousand minor things, which, to be appreciated, must be compared with things as they existed in the past. Such progress of ideas, such ready recognition of changed circumstances, ought at least to modify the ferocious language which violent extremists use in speaking of the action of the Southern Legislatures.

This is the testimony of the New York Times, now one of the most radical and intolerant of the Jacobin journals of the North on the subject of the present condition of Southern sentiment. It is an unqualified admission that the Southern people and their Legislatures are willing to do, and are doing, without prompting or coercion, all that even the truest or the most fanatical friend of the negro or the Union ought to desire or expect. The Times thinks that every one who has been struck with the "conservative spirit" to which a *liberalizing* spirit pervades" the action of the Southern Legislatures. It is a sweeping confession that in everything except "the unanimous refusal of the Southern Legislatures to ratify the constitutional amendment" "the general legislation of these bodies of late has been such as to command the approval of the freedom-loving people of the North."

Now we would ask, it it true that the Southern people, through their Legislatures, are doing all that could be desired by the freedom-loving people of the North, where is the necessity for the constitutional amendment? The avowed object of that amendment is to compel them to do precisely what it is admitted they are now doing without any compulsion and of their own free will. And if they are now doing these things voluntarily, it is absurd to claim that any security is required to hold them to the discharge of this duty, as it is called, in the future. They are not controlled in their present action by any considerations of fear or any hope that they will thereby relieve themselves from or protect themselves against the petty malice of their Jacobin enemies. They are pursuing this policy because it is good policy; not for the North alone but for themselves and the country to do it. Slavery was abolished without the consent and in the hostile violation of their rights. They had no power to prevent it but they now promptly recognize the fact and are trying to adapt their legislation to the changed relations which the negro sustains to themselves and to the law. It is because it is to the interest of all parties, of themselves as well as the negroes, that they are doing it, and the interests of all will continue the same in this respect through all time, unless the Jacobins precipitate a war of races by attempting to exalt the negro to a political position above his white superiors. The anomaly of a human being unprotected by law and with no legal status could no more be allowed to exist in the South than in the North, and the same reasons which have impelled the Southern Legislatures to define the extent of a negro's civil and political rights, will be as strong one hundred years hence as they are now. Consequently to amend the Constitution with a view to incorporate into it a provision to compel the Southern whites to yield the negroes rights under the law when they are doing it on their own volition, and because their own interests demand it, is simply absurd.

The whole secret of the Radical policy is that the Radicals are determined to retain the control of the political and financial power of the nation for another Presidential term. If they cannot retain it in one way they will attempt to do it in another. Thus, while they admit that Southern legislation and Southern sentiment is all right, and precisely what is desired, they persist in urging the Constitutional amendment upon a people to whom they know it is offensive and repugnant.

The fact is, and none know it better than the Jacobins themselves, that the South was thoroughly defeated in the great struggle for independence, and that it accepts the result as a settlement of the controversy. All that is necessary now to make these men thoroughly loyal, and to insure the national prosperity, is to recognize fully their political equality with the privileges of all other citizens, and let them alone. They ask for no special protection or special privileges, but at the same time, they do not wish to be degraded, and will not consent to be. They have no power to resist oppression, but if they are made the victims of Jacobin malice and lust for power and plunder, the day will come, and we believe is not far distant, when their enemies will have occasion to repent in sackcloth and ashes their wickedness and folly.

A Political Acrobat.

If to surpass his fellows in any particular department of human effort is to be great, Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, though yet in the prime of life, with locks untouched by the frosts of time, has achieved this distinction. He stands at the head of all that is inconsistent and unreliable in the political world. His versatility in this regard knows no limit, and is constantly taking some new phase, and some loftier and more startling flight. His readers cannot depend upon stability in his opinions from one week's end to another. One year ago they could. Then he would be on one side of a question one week and the next on the other. But he has made rapid progress since then. It will be remembered that he made a speech at the last session of Congress against the civil rights bill, and then voted for it. He pretended to be the friend and supporter of the President, and at the same time opposed his policy and was in close affiliation with those who denounced him. He spoke against negro suffrage at the last session, and now supports it in his paper. He was a prominent figure in the Philadelphia Convention, which was originated for the purpose of destroying the Radical organization. He was the author of the address issued by that convention, which declared that if the Southern people were sufficiently abject and degraded to accept the terms offered them by the Jacobins they were unfit associates of freemen, and unworthy to be admitted into the Union. Now he reproaches the south in every issue of his paper because it will not accept these very terms.

Like the appetite of the drunkard which grows and increases by indulgence Mr. Raymond's facility in political acrobatism improves with practice. A change which formerly required the whole year to make compleie he now accomplishes in a single day. Indeed, if the truth was known, we imagine that it would be found that he is ambidexter and writes at the same time opposing articles on the same subject. Certain, it is, that whether he writes them at the same time or not he gets them in the same number of his paper. In the Times of Monday we find an article which we have made the text of an article this morning, in which Mr. Raymond calls attention to the fact that the legislation of all of the Southern States exhibits a very marked and satisfactory change in public sentiment in that section, and shows that the people of the South are doing voluntarily all that it is desirable they should do. We refer the reader to the article that they may contrast its statements, tone, and spirit, with the following article which we clip from the same page upon which it appeared:

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.—A Democratic journal rejoices over the idea that "there can be nothing fixed or permanent" about the pending constitutional amendment, even should it be ratified. "It can stand only while the Radical faction bears sway, and only while that faction remains subject to its present insanity," is the conclusion at which the Democratic oracle has arrived. This is the Democratic calculation; and hence the fury with which they assail the more thorough measures of the reconstruction policy. They wish to be distinctly pointed at a valid reason for beginning the work at the bottom, and so building up that the safety of the Union shall be guaranteed against both Democratic traitors and South-ern rebels? Nothing should be left to accident—nothing made dependent on Democratic fealty to the Union sentiment. The duty of the North is to profit by the opportunity it now has for guaranteeing sectional peace and national unity.

One of these articles represents that Southern sentiment is all correct. The other insists that it is still defiant, threatening, and contumacious, requiring the most stringent possible legislation to furnish security for future peace and harmony. If there is in all newspaper history an example of cooler impudence or more shameless inconsistency than this we have yet to see it.

"The Union of the Democratic Party a Necessity."

The above is the caption of the leading editorial in the Louisville Democrat of yesterday morning. The article in question is a singular compound of censure of ex-Confederates and arguments in behalf of Democratic unity. We must confess that we are somewhat at loss to understand what our neighbor is driving at. From the general tone of his article we should imagine that he is yet laboring under the delusion which possessed him last summer that the Democratic party, organized on the 1st of May, and which the Democrat violently opposed during the whole of the last canvass, was a rebel organization, created for the benefit of rebels with the view of monopolizing the offices of the State. The phantom which it then conjured up appears still to haunt it, and its enunciations are uncertain and indistinct. It seems to be very confident that the Confederate element is attempting to rule the party, and it remonstrates with spirit, but without much judgment. In our opinion there is no necessity, and no propriety in drawing a line through the party and dividing its strength, as the Democrat appears disposed to do by its unkind references to Confederates. Such language as the following is much better calculated to irritate and cause a breach than to produce that harmony which is so much to be desired. We clip from the article in the Democrat to which we have referred:

"We see that men are urged for office now on the score that they were engaged in the rebellion or sympathized with it. It so happens that the mass of the party of the United States, with the exception of a few, take a entirely different view of this subject. They regard the rebellion as the greatest folly and blunder to be found in history; and we know it was a most signal and disastrous failure, working ruin to all involved in it."

It may be true that some indiscreet individuals are urging the claims of candidates "on the sole merit that they were engaged in the rebellion or sympathized with it," but we presume that the Democrat is not prepared to say that there has been any action of the party in the State indicating any such purpose, nor do we suppose that it will be disposed to assert that it is fair to judge the party by the conduct of a few individuals in it. It has been and is now the design of the Democratic party of Kentucky to conform its action to that of the Democratic party of the Union, and to place itself in close accord with that organization; but the editor must be aware that there is a large portion of the party in this State, who, though now standing honestly up to all the requirements of genuine loyalty, do not believe with the Democrat that the rebellion was "the greatest folly and blunder to be found in history." Such taunts as this are as unnecessary as they are insulting.

The tone of the Democrat's article is as imperative and dictatorial as though its loyalty to the Democratic party had always been above suspicion. It loses sight of the fact that it has been opposing the conventions and nominations of the party for many years. It seems to forget that it only last summer declared that it owed the Democratic party nothing, and that it opposed the party with zeal and earnestness throughout the canvass which ended with the August election. It has not, up to this time, given evidence of any intention of a purpose to unite with the convention of the party, to be held on the 22d of February, or to support its nominees. Until it has done this there will be but little force in its complaints of what the party is doing or purposes to do.

In its issue of yesterday it assails General Preston through an article copied from the Shelby Sentinel, which it indorses with the remark that it "will be approved by all true Democrats in Kentucky who prefer the success of Democratic principles to the mere advancement of a 'Mutual Admiration Society.'" General Preston is a distinguished Democrat and a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor, and if the party sees proper to call for his services and put the nomination upon him they will do it, and they will elect him. His peculiar views as to the particular line the party should be taken from will in no way incapacitate him from discharging the duties of Governor in a manner creditable to himself and useful to the State. To say the very least, it was in bad taste to attack a gentleman whose democracy is undoubted and who is probably the favorite of a large portion of the party in the State.

It would be well, we think, for the Democrat, before it ventures to express itself so dictatorially again concerning the Democratic party of the State, or to assail prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination, to state for the information of the party whether it intends to support the nominee of the 22d of February Convention or not; and it might, in the same connection, state whether it will support Gen. Preston, if he is the nominee. If it does not intend to be bound by the action of the Convention, its proper position is outside of the party as an open foe. Will the Democrat furnish us this important information? We confess to no little curiosity on the subject.

The State Convention.

We desire to urge upon our friends in the different counties throughout the State the importance of a full representation at the State Convention on the 22d of February. Steps should be taken immediately for the holding of county meetings, at which there should be as full attendance as it is possible to obtain, in order that the expression of the popular will may be fair and unexceptionable.

The questions which will be brought before the State Convention will be of the deepest interest and of the highest importance, and it is desirable that, if possible, every county in the State should be represented. And not only for this reason should each county be represented by its own delegates. We feel justified in saying that a strong, and probably a successful effort, will be made to repudiate the system of voting by proxy sometimes practiced. It is maintained, and with some show of justice, too, by the opponents of the proxy system, that it is unfair in almost every respect in which it can be considered; that counties which do not take interest enough in the welfare of the party to send delegates to the Convention should not be permitted to vote down, by proxy, counties that do; that they have the same opportunity to be represented and if they are not it is their own fault.

It is insisted, too, that the system furnishes wire-working politicians an opportunity to arrange the representation for their own personal advantage by gathering up the proxies and using the power thus placed in their hands to the detriment of the true interests of the party. An active aspirant for a nomination can, through his friends, obtain proxies to be used by his friends to place all other candidates at a disadvantage, and perhaps control the Convention. For these reasons quite a number of gentlemen of influence, who are certain to be members of the Convention, have determined to overthrow the proxy system. It will therefore be labor thrown away for men to be seeking to represent counties in which they do not live, or for counties to appoint non-residents to represent them.

As ample notice that an attempt will be made to reject all proxy votes is thus given, there can be no cause for complaint, for the fact will be known in every county in time to have delegates appointed. We therefore trust that meetings will be held, and such delegates appointed as will be certain to be present to attend. A convention so constituted will fairly reflect the sentiments of the party, and there will be no ground for complaint in regard to the nominations. Under these circumstances the party can enter upon the contest confident of an overwhelming victory.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of General Basil Duke's forthcoming history of Morgan and his Campaigns, refers to Gen. Duke as "the officer who has the credit of being the person who furnished the brain to the plan the campaigns that Morgan executed." The Commercial is quite mistaken. It was General Morgan who formed the plans and Duke who so brilliantly executed them. During the war we heard General Duke say that in quickness of perception, fertility of resource, and correctness of judgment, Gen. Morgan had no superior and but few equals in the service, and so history will record.

The Memphis Tragedy.

In our telegraphic account of the terrible calamity at Memphis, in which sixteen persons were smothered to death by the smoke of a burning building, two of the victims, Mr. and Mrs. Jehle, were spoken of as the son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Specht. This was a mistake. Mrs. Jehle was the daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. C. Coggeshall, proprietor of Coggeshall's elastic roofing paint.

☞ Negro infanticide is becoming more and more frequent, in view of the difficulty the negroes experience in earning a livelihood, now that the boon of freedom has been bestowed upon them, and the heartlessness, growing out of ignorance, shame, and an originally inferior moral nature, of negro parents. So say the Southern papers.

Washington College.

We desire to say a few commendatory words of this noble and prosperous institution, of which Gen. Robert E. Lee is the president.

This institution, originally known as "Liberty Hall," received its endowment of about $50,000 in 1784 from Gen. Washington. Subsequently it received from the Cincinnati Society of Revolutionary officers a gift of $25,000, in honor of Gen. Washington. In 1826, John Robinson, of Virginia, bequeathed his estate of about $40,000 to the college, adding materially to its usefulness.

The college maintained an honorable rank among institutions of learning, sending forth many graduates conspicuous in the annals of the country, until 1861, when its regular exercises were suspended in consequence of the students organizing a military company and joining the "Stonewall brigade," the distinction of which they shared.

In 1864, General David Hunter, of the Union army, sacked Washington College, destroyed its chemical and philosophical apparatus, and wasted its libraries.

In 1865, the College was reorganized under the Presidency of General Robert E. Lee, and steps were taken to place it among the foremost institutions of the land. Five new Chairs were created—three of Applied Science, one of Modern Languages, and one of History and Literature; four of which Chairs have been filled to the satisfaction of the Trustees; and a competent corps of assistant professors and instructors has been engaged. Generous contributions have been received from many sources by the College in furtherance of its ends, but to three individuals it is particularly indebted; two, citizens of New York, and one, of Philadelphia.

Mr. C. H. McCormick, a Virginian, born and reared in the vicinity of Washington College, now a wealthy citizen of New York, began the generous gift of $15,000, by which the College authorities have been enabled to establish the "*McCormick Professorship of Experimental Philosophy and Practical Mechanics.*"

Mr. Warren Newcomb, of New York city, made the liberal donation of $10,000, and thus rendered essential aid in filling other chairs.

Mr. Rathmell Wilson, of Philadelphia, desiring to repair the damage done the College Library, donated about one thousand volumes belonging to the library of his brother, the late Thomas B. Wilson, whose name is conspicuously associated with the "Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Entomological Society of Philadelphia."

These munificent donations have put it in the power of the Board of Trustees to organize a full literary and scientific course; and they are encouraged to believe that Washington College as a seat of learning, both in the mechanic arts and in the higher walks of literature and science, is second to no institution in the South.

A special effort has been made by the college authorities to supply the material wants of the country, by affording to its students the opportunity of fitting themselves thoroughly for those pursuits which combine scientific attainments with practical experience, and by providing them the means of studying the English history, language, and literature by such practical methods as will give a mastery of their mother-tongue and knowledge of their inherited institutions.

It has been thought expedient to adopt the university system, permitting the student to select, under proper guidance, such studies as he may be qualified to pursue, and as will fit him for his intended career. It is thought that while this system involves the necessity for a larger number of instructors, and imposes greater labor upon them, than the four-year system by which students are organized into comparatively few classes, it yet gives advantages so incomparably superior in the development of individual character, and in proficiency in acquirement, that it cannot fail eventually to supersede the other mode in the greater institutions of learning.

The Faculty embraces seventeen scientific and established teachers, making it one of the strongest and most attractive in the country. In the list of professors we are pleased to find the name of our esteemed townsman, Colonel Wm. Preston Johnson, than whom there is no man in the Southern States more generally and favorably known or more warmly beloved. Possessing all the traits which go to make up the generous, gallant, and high-souled gentleman, and the culture, accomplishments, and intellect, which constitute the ripe scholar and the man of genius, combined with a manly port and a suavity of manner with which few are endowed, and which none can imitate, he wins for himself the earnest friendship and devoted attachment of all with whom he is brought in contact.

His qualifications for the honorable position to which he has attained are of the highest order, and will not be questioned by any who know him. An earnest student, a thorough scholar, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, energetic, industrious and faithful, he cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to both the faculty and the pupils of the institution to which he now belongs.

An institution possessing the advantages of Washington College should receive a large support; and we have no doubt that it will. Its students already number between three and four hundred against fifty last year, and the hope is confidently indulged that there will be fully five hundred at the next session. Kentucky, represented in the faculty by so worthy a son as William Preston Johnson, should also be represented by her young men, and we trust it will soon become as it ought to be, the favorite institution for our sons.

A gentleman who has recently visited the institution writes that one feature which struck him was the great love and reverence of the students for the illustrious man who presides over them. As the discipline of the College is not compulsory, but merely admonitory, the value of this beneficent influence can scarcely be estimated. Persons who have observed the impress left upon the character of the young by those to whom their education is intrusted, may well congratulate themselves on the opportunity of offering to their sons the association and guidance of such a man as General Lee. No finer model of a Christian gentleman can be exhibited to the ingenuous mind of youth than Robert E. Lee. After a short residence under his care, no severer penalty could be inflicted on a generous disapprobation of the great Sou!

FOR CONGRESS.—We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. David Meriwither as a candidate for Congress from this district.

It is generally understood that the Radicals will convene Congress immediately after its adjournment on the 4th of March, and in order that Kentucky may be represented it will be necessary to hold an election throughout the State some time during the month of February instead of in August as heretofore.

Gov. Meriwether has been a Democrat from the first organization of the party without a shadow of variation. At all times and under all circumstances he was firm in his convictions and steadfast in his faith. Men always knew where to find him. He has had much legislative experience, and his ability, tact and industry have ever given him a commanding influence, and would now make him a useful member. Of course it is needless to say that if a necessity should exist for a Democratic District Convention, Gov. M. will abide its action.

Regulators in Jessamine County.

Captain William H. Merrill, A. A. Inspector General, Bureau R. F. and A. L., has just returned from a tour of inspection and inquiry in regard to the breaking up of the freedmen's school at Camp Nelson, Jessamine county, Kentucky, by a band of self-styled regulators, as is alleged. He reports that the information of the affair furnished the department is correct, and says that the regulators are carrying matters with a high hand. Efforts will probably be made for their arrest by the military authorities. We refrain from comment until the matter is farther investigated.

☞ The Louisville Democrat styles the ex-Confederates the "Mutual Admiration Society." If it does not abandon its present policy of abusing prominent Democratic candidates and stigmatizing the ex-Confederates with hard names, it will not be long before they will have very little use for the self-admiring society, yclept, the Louisville Democrat.

LETTER FROM CAPT. W. J. HEADY.—In another column we publish a letter from Capt. W. J. Heady, in response to a call made upon him to become a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

Earl Russell has completed his "Life of Charles James Fox." The third and fourth volumes are announced for immediate publication in London.

The Louisville Democrat and the Democratic Party.

If the design of the Louisville Democrat is to create a schism in the Democratic party, the spirit of its recent articles is well calculated to accomplish this purpose, and we should judge from their tone that this was the design. We can see no other object in the line of argument it has chosen to adopt. The Democrat may well inquire "what sort of a party shall we have in the State under the name of the Democratic party?" If his ideas are put in practice it will be one which no true Democrat will have anything to do with. The editor appears to be experimenting with he view of getting up a party materially different from that organized on the 1st of May last, in which one portion shall direct and control matters and hold the offices, and the other do the voting, and follow the leaders who by virtue of never having done anything particularly offensive to the editor of the Democrat, are to constitute an aristocracy inside of the party. As we understand the present organization of the party in Kentucky, it is a union of the opponents of radicalism and of those who are hostile to the revolutionary schemes of the Congressional Jacobins. Its cardinal principles are the maintenence of the Constitution and the preservation of the distinct authority of the State governments. Those who sustain these doctrines are recognized as Democrats. It matters not what their antecedents may have been as connected with the war, for it is not the intention to fight that war over. There is another war now on our hands in regard to which the opinions of men is at this time of vastly more importance. It is a war for the maintanence of republican institutions, for the protection of the Constitution; to retain the Government in the hands of white men, and to guard the rights of the States. Those who battle for these principles stand upon common ground and upon perfect equality with each other in the Democratic party. The party, in its action as a party, has not made, and does not propose to make, any discriminations against any Democrat on the score of former opinions, or to establish grades of merit. Such a policy would be impracticable if it were desirable. Indiscreet and impulsive men, with strong prejudices, may give vent to expressions not acceptable to the great body of the party; but the party is not necessarily bound to adopt or indorse their utterances. These indiscretions are as common in one wing of the party as the other. Reproaches indulged by hot-headed and warm hearted Confederates against those who would not aid them, or who fought on the opposing side in the late war, are retorted by men of equally strong prejudices who were for the Union. It is, perhaps, natural that there should still be some jealousy and sensitiveness between these men. But it is surely the duty of patriotism to discourage the exhibition of such feelings, and anything which tends to stimulate and keep them alive is at variance with the true interests of the party and the country.

The Democrat's arguments now are a mere rehash of those it used in the last canvass, when it was the avowed and recognized enemy of the party in the State. It maintained then that the party was a rebel organization. It has never, so far as we have observed, retracted that opinion. No doubt it believes it yet. It argues now that the rebel element are attempting to control it for their own benefit and for the exaltation of men who fought in the Confederate cause. It has not even announced its willingness or determination to act with the party. Indeed, it declines to answer whether it will stand by the Convention to be held on the 22d of February and support its nominee, but continues its assaults. If it does not intend to act with us we do not know that it is a matter of much consequence that it should. The party may adopt. Though as there is no other party for it to act with except the Radicals, and they say they will have nothing to do with the Conservatives with whom they coalesced last year, of which the editor of the Democrat was one, we presume that he will give a growling, snarling, half-way support more damaging than his actual hostility. He may however find himself in the position in which a man down east recently dreamed that Thad. Stevens found himself. He dreamed that old Thad. died, and of course started off post-haste for the devil's dominions. When he reached the gate, however, his satanic majesty halted him and inquired his business. He said that he wanted to get in. The devil told him he couldn't come it. That if he got in there he would be kicking up a fuss in less than twenty-four hours, and that he wanted no such quarrelsome, impracticable subjects. He finally compromised with Thad. by giving him a wheelbarrow-load of sulphur and coal, and a box of matches, and sent him off to start a hell of his own. Now, it will not do for conducting the fight on the principles of honorable warfare, or making it a profitable entertainment, in which you will repay with ten-fold interest the treasured wrongs of centuries. You have within your reach hostages for the safety of your kindred, new messages of annihilation by the power that has cast you out as exiles upon the world; but the hand with which you grasp them must be that of armed force; and if you place in your councils men who, like Thad. Stevens, England, that never spared a weak opponent, or yielded an iota to mercy or justice, will laugh at your efforts to avert from your native land the horrors of a war of races. Solemnly, we abjure you, brothers, not to prove recreant to the great and holy trust placed in your hands. In unity, in friendship, in concession, in confidence, in that position upon our labor, pledging "our lives, our fortunes, and sacred honor" to our success; and the heroism, the energy, the devotedness and the reverence of all the Virginia of the late summer struggles will gather about this last glorious movement for Ireland, to sanctify it with the sacredness of liberty.

Signed, on behalf of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood,

JAS. GIBBONS, Pres't. Senate, F. B.
J. C. O'BRIEN, Secretary.
Approved.
WM. R. ROBERTS, President, F. B.

A Murder Trial in King George, Va.

A special telegram in the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday, from Fredericksburg, says:

The trial of H. B. Lewis for the murder of Dr. Rose was concluded Saturday. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. His counsel made great efforts to acquit him. The jury promptly recommended Lewis to Executive clemency.

The unfortunate killing of Dr. Rose occurred during the war. Lewis, as has already been stated, is one of the nearest living relatives of Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana. He and Dr. Rose had a personal difficulty from some cause or other, and became bitter enemies. The Doctor challenged Lewis to meet him in a duel, which Lewis declined the challenge. Shortly afterward they met at a store in King George, and an altercation occurred between them of a violent nature, which ended in the killing of Rose. Lewis is a man of immense physical power, and when the mutual denunciation led to violence, he knocked Rose down (who was no match for him in strength), pistol in hand, with which he struck Rose on the head so forcibly that it killed him.

Lewis was arrested and placed in prison. Shortly afterwards he was released by the Federal army. After the war he was again incarcerated in the county jail in custody. Under the apprehension that a fair trial could not be had in King George, the venue in his case was changed to Caroline. Subsequently, however, he consented to a change back to King George. As I understand the case, the jury have done no more than justice in recommending Mr. Lewis to Executive clemency. The parties to the unfortunate event were both of high standing, and their feud was one of great bitterness.

Assassination Conspiracy.

[From the Memphis Ledger, 18th.]

Dr. P. D. Beecher and W. H. Rickard were arraigned yesterday morning before the grand jury for conspiring to assassinate Dr. O. R. Early. Dr. Beecher, during the war, while Dr. Early was South, bought the residence of the latter at a United States tax sale, for a nominal amount, and has retained possession since. He wished to get Dr. Early out of the way so that he could take no steps to recover the property. The grand jury found and a bow was sworn to before Esquire Creighton the 10th of September, and it seems strange that no legal proceedings were taken in the matter until about that time. W. H. Rickard makes oath that on or about the 10th of August, 1865, Dr. P. D. Beecher proposed to give him the sum of three hundred dollars or a span of mules, together with such interest as he held in any piece of property purchased by him at United States direct tax sales in the city of Memphis, for the purpose of bringing Dr. O. R. Early upon the lot upon which he resided, I think 42 Avery street, in South Memphis, for the purpose of disposing of him, or, as he said, of "getting him out of the way," he at the same time telling me that he had purchased this property upon which he resided, at United States sales, and that it belonged to him, and that he wished to get Dr. Early out of his way to get the title to the property. Upon several occasions, subsequent to this conversation, he talked to me on the subject, desiring me to accomplish this object in getting Dr. Early upon the place for the purpose of his assassination, or, as he (Dr. Beecher) said, "getting him out of the way." I have communicated these facts to Dr. Early for him to be on his guard, and take such steps as may be necessary for his own protection." Dr. Beecher has been released on $2,000 bond to appear for trial when called upon. Rickard is in jail.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—It is said, on French authority, the addition of a small quantity of bi-sulphide of carbon to the silver and potassium bath, causes the deposit to take place with perfect evenness, and results in the production of a highly brilliant surface on the object plated.

THE FENIANS.

Address of the Senate to the Irish of America.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in session at their rooms in New York city during the past two weeks. Previous to adjournment, the Senate ordered the issue of an address to the Irish nationalities of America, in which they say:

* * * * Once again, Brothers—we swear it to you by the bitter memory of Ireland's woes, by the gibbets heavy with the martyred bodies of her patriots, by the blood of the braves who fell at Limestone Ridge, by the hopes of our kinsmen waiting, in felon cells, for the roar of the strife that will set them free—for once again, if you but do your duty to your native land, we will follow the gleam of our unconquered standard to vengeance, victory and liberty. Now, self-reliant, believing from our souls in the sanctity and justice of our cause, united and fearless, we have come to the threshold of a renewed effort, more resolute to carry out our plans, more confident of success, more experienced and better prepared than ever before. And, brothers, in the sacred name of God, who knows it is our cause, by the holy memories of the past, by the purity of our purposes, we plead and entreat you to sleepless activity, to extraordinary efforts and sacrifices to make our coming struggle overwhelmingly and irresistibly successful. You have it in your power to do this. You are in these United States five millions of people. You have brains to plan, and hands to execute. You have the Constitution to fight, and the means to maintain them in the field. You are nearly twice as strong, in men and women, as were the people of this republic when they drove the British army in panic and dismay from the soil. Subsequently, however, he consented to a change back to King George. As I understand the case, the jury have done no more than justice in recommending Mr. Lewis to Executive clemency. The parties to the unfortunate event were both of high standing, and their feud was one of great bitterness.

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KENTUCKY ITEMS.

The Paducah Herald is authorized to announce Hon. L. S. Trimble as a candidate for re-election to Congress, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention of the First District.

Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill to transfer suits brought by rebels against loyal men in disloyal districts from the State to the United States courts.

BURIAL OF MAJOR JONES.—The remains of Major Willis F. Jones, Confederate army, who was killed in the trenches before Richmond in the fall of 1864, arrived at Lexington, Ky., on the 14th inst., and were buried in the cemetery by the side of his wife the next day.

The only religious service was a short but eloquent prayer at the grave, by Rev. Mr. Foix. Among those present was the widowed mother, whose only child he was, the orphan children whose mother was buried a bleak day last winter, Gens. Field and

Gov. Fletcher in Arms Against the U. S. Government—His War in Lafayette County—U. S. Officers Driven Off—The U. S. Assessor's Office Closed—Phases of the Senatorial Contest.

Gen. Grant is in St. Louis, having arrived there last Friday. His presence in Missouri at this particular hour is most fortunate, as there are proceedings just now being enacted in Lafayette and Jackson counties, in which he has an official interest. He is chief commander of the armies of the United States, and on whatever spot, within the wide limits of the republic, his feet may for the time being stand, he has a right and the duty to interpose his great authority against violence against that republic's authority. We take the liberty, therefore, respectfully to invite his earnest attention to what is going on in Lafayette county.

A body of ill-organized partisans, ordered out by the Governor of this State, under the name of militia, commencing with a crusade of robbery and murder upon the people of that county, have at last reached the logical result of open hostility to the Federal Government. They are now actually in *arms against the authority of the United States*. They have driven Gen. Richard B. Vaughan, the United States Assessor, from Lexington, by threats of violence, and *taken possession of his office*. Other citizens of Lexington, besides Gen. Vaughan, have been subjected to similar outrages. J. M. Poole, the sheriff of Lafayette county, has been placed under arrest. Col. Green, the attorney for the county, and his two sons, were arrested also. The occasion against these citizens is that they were "secessionists" and "friends of bushwhackers." But the charge is an infamous falsehood, invented as a screen for still more infamous crimes. All these citizens were known throughout the war as Union men, and some of them were soldiers in the Union army.

But the so-called "militia" in Lafayette county, under command of an executive favorite named Montgomery, have not confined themselves with making arrests and expelling citizens from their homes. They have murdered at least one citizen, and perhaps another, and lawless and irresponsible as they have virtually abrogated all civil laws and processes; they have established a reign of terror infinitely worse than the usual military rule, under the law of nations, unrestrained, and armed partisan mob, pillar from the stores, beat citizens in their offices and on the streets with firearms, threaten to burn hotels, and keep the defenseless and unarmed inhabitants in constant terror of assassination. The militia are not restrained in camp, nor subjected to discipline. They "drink" through the day, and ride, mostly through the city, with arms in their hands, and without the restraint of attendant officers, insulting and abusing the people at will. In short they exhibit none of the characteristics of soldiers. They are the mere brutal instruments of the malice of a few leading partisans.

They were called into service for no good purpose. We asserted a few days ago, that Gov. Fletcher's proclamation, calling out thirty-four companies of infantry and cavalry to suppress disorders, was a villainous trick to depreciate Missouri bonds in New York, in the interest of his favorites, who have purchased the Iron Mountain Railroad bonds, and are in the market to buy bonds to make the first payment. *We take this opportunity to repeat that statement with all deliberation and emphasis.* If any one believes that it was possible that the governor of a State could do so foul and wicked a thing, let him consult with leading bank officers in this city, and he will receive from them confirmation of what we allege; and he will also find that our bank officers have taken pains to present this view of the case to their friends in New York.—[St. Louis Dispatch.

A Horrible Tragedy.

The Natchez Courier of the 6th gives the details of the trial and conviction by a jury in the district court, holding session in the parish of Concordia, of a negro charged with the crimes of murder, robbery and rape. The testimony was in substance that, in August last, Jacob Landsburg, with his wife, son of thirteen years and daughter, a girl or six or younger, was going down the Mississippi river on a family boat (of the flatboat kind), near the Concordia shore, when being about eight miles below Vicksburg, at an early hour in the morning, time, he was hailed to land. This he did, bow of the boat in shore.

The prisoner, who hailed from the shore, then approached, and asked for whisky. Landsburg replied he had none to sell, but would give him part of what he had. Prisoner made some answer, when a gun was fired and Landsburg staggered backward, at the same exclaiming, "Ma, I'm shot," fell and shortly expired. He was shot in the breast, the contents of the gun having entered at one body, making a large hole, and powder-burned marks where shot, as though the gun were very close to him when fired. The prisoner then, in a second or two, entered the boat, and addressing the lady, Mrs. Landsburg, inquired "who fired that gun."

She called his attention to her husband, and begged his assistance, when the prisoner, who had then left the boat, but returned in a very few minutes thereafter with a double-barrel shot gun in his hand; he pointed the weapon at Mrs L., and fired, the contents of which lodged on the boat, and "hand out the greenbacks d—d quick" or he would send her "to h—ll, where he had already sent that d—n son of a bitch," pointing to the dead body of her child. She had, distrought with terror, gave up all she had, and the prisoner then robbed the now dead body of effects on his person, and the children of some little articles of clothing, all cursing, blasphoming, etc., and threatening often with his pointed gun, he sent the children ashore, put out the light on the boat, and with demoniac violence, within at early length of her murdered husband, whose heart's blood was streaming over the floor, the fiend (prisoner) violated the person of Mrs. L., and then fled.

Daylight brought assistance, the horrid tragedy was faithfully described by the widow and her little son, and the accused was arrested and identified. A few weeks only sufficed ere death released from her mental and physical agony the victim of this demon, the widow of the murdered Landsburg. When the son gave in his testimony in court on the trial, he several times burst into tears, and we question if on each of these occasions there was a dry eye in court.

Of course the verdict was guilty of murder as charged, and we believe any jury of colored men would have rendered the same verdict.

Bounty to Colored Troops—Decision of the Second Comptroller.

In answer to inquiries made by Colonel C. D. Pennibaker, Military Agent of the State of Kentucky, under date of December 2, 1866, whether or not, under any law or decision, colored troops are entitled to bounty who enlisted from the 10th day of June, 1864, to the 4th day of July, 1864, the Second Comptroller made the following reply:

No provision has been made for bounty to colored persons enlisting in the interval above named. The joint resolution of March 3, 1865, as amended by the joint resolution of July 26, 1866, provides that "where nothing appears on the muster rolls, or of record, to show that any soldier was not free when he entered the service of the United States as such, or was at the date aforesaid (19th of April, 1861), under the provisions of the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865, the presumption shall be that the person was free." This fourth section in the act of June 15, 1864, gives to colored soldiers who had at that date been mustered into service the pay, bounty, &c., allowed to them by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment, and authorized the Attorney General to determine any question of law arising under this provision. The Attorney General (Mr. Bates), on the 14th of July, 1864, decided the same day, bounty, and clothing are allowed by law to colored soldiers who, after the 19th of April, 1861), mustered into service between December 2, 1862, and June 16, 1864, as are allowed to white soldiers of like arms of the service.

Applications for payment of bounty, thus giving the claimants, under the joint resolution of June 15, 1866, the benefits of a presumption of freedom after the 19th of April, 1861, a hiatus still exists, and no bounty can be paid to a colored soldier enlisting between June 15 and July 4, 1864, (the law of the last date repealed, and the law of June 15 again making no discrimination on account of color,) *except by order of the President*, who is empowered by the second section of the act of June 15, 1864, to allow, "in case of the fidelity and parts of States," to persons of color who shall "hereafter" be mustered into the military service of the United States as bounty to each, not exceeding one hundred dollars. No order has been issued and no bounty had been paid under that section.

Strange, yet True,

A gentleman in the lower part of this city has a splendid milch cow. She ordinarily gives from two to three gallons at a milking. It is a remarkable fact that for the last two months she has given more milk in cold weather than in warm. When the weather is cold, her milk is abundant, but when it moderates her supply is reduced down frequently to less than a quart. This remarkable freak attracted the notice of her owner several weeks ago, and ever since he has been sedulously trying to divine the cause. At first he thought she was milked by more parties than members of his family, but as the cow was confined in a lot adjoining his residence, and closely watched, he became satisfied no person other than some one of his family milked her. During the recent extreme cold weather her milk was abundant, but yesterday (the weather having very much moderated) she failed entirely. This morning he was up early, determined if possible to learn the cause of the failure. He had hardly entered the cow yard before his attention was attracted to a rustling noise in some chunks near the stable. Presently he saw a huge snake emerge from underneath the stable and crawl up to his favorite milker and deliberately begin stripping her teats. The snake was at least five feet long, and as large as a man's arm at the shoulder. It was what is known as a cow snake. The mystery was now explained. In the summer it has gone into its dormant, hybernating, but when the weather gets warm he emerges from his winter quarters. The gentleman attempted to kill the snake but failed. It ran back under the stable, where it now securely lies gorged with its favorite beverage.

The gentleman who relates this snake story is one of our most respected citizens, and vouches for its truth.—[N. A. Ledger.

☞ A confidence man, calling himself Dr. Hewett, of Montreal, was arrested at Boston on Friday. He has operated quite extensively among physicians and the leading citizens of Boston, Lowell, Portland, and other parts of New England, and stole numerous cases of surgical instruments. He has circulated in the best society, and was popular with the fair sex. Some of his adventures are said to be of a character to create a sensation if made public. He is a young man, and is an Englishman.

Tennyson's "Elaine," with Dore's illustrations, will appear on the first of December.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Democratic County Meetings.

[For the Louisville Courier.]
OWEN COUNTY.
OWENTON, OWEN COUNTY, KY., }
December 18, 1866. }

A large meeting of the Democracy of this county was held at the court-house on the 17th inst., county court day. J. D. Lillard, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. P. Montgomery appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by Hon. A. P. Grover, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions: A. P. Grover, Joseph Blackburn and W. P. Holbrook, who, in a short time, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Owen send delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Frankfort on the 22d day of February, 1867, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and other State officers.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed from this county to attend said convention cast their vote as a unit in balloting for the various candidates.

The following gentlemen were selected delegates: Dr. J. F. Smith, Dr. E. C. Bainbridge, G. F. Ford, J. A. Duncan, J. D. Lillard, H. P. Montgomery, B. F. Sidebottom, Dr. H. H. Hughes, A. P. Grover, Jas. Gross, W. P. Holbrook, Jesse Holbrook, F. Simon, Hugh Shoemaker, Dr. J. Lee, A. Price, L. Gaiss, H. Glass, H. H. Read, W. J. Steel, J. W. Smith, J. H. Lawler, A. T. Sparks, Robt. Clements, Thos. B. Ford, Jas. Fitzgerald, H. Glass, C. M. Hinton, Sam'l Long, Robt. Williams, S. F. Sanders, Edward Rigg, J. P. Sandford, H. Todd, Jas. Blackwell, Jas. Sims, G. Gaunette, Col. D. Howard Smith, Sam. Green, Jno. J. Crouch, J. L. Green, and Penn Garvey.

J. D. Lillard offered the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the removal of the State Capital from Frankfort, which were adopted.

Whereas, A proposition was made during the session of the Legislature, last winter, which proposition will be acted and decided upon at the approaching session in January, to remove the seat of government from Frankfort to Louisville, or some other place that may be decided upon; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Democracy of Owen, in convention assembled, that we are opposed to said change or removal to any point, for the following, to us satisfactory and sufficient reasons:

1. Because the question of the removal of the State capital has not been made before the people of Kentucky by any of the preceding sessions for members of the General Assembly, and no action should be taken by the servants of the people until the question is submitted to them for their decision, and their will in the premises expressed through the ballot box.

2. Because in 1792, shortly after the organization of the State government, commissioners (as directed and required by the Constitution then in force) were appointed by the Legislature for the purpose of fixing the place for the permanent seat of Government, and said commissioners, in pursuance of said direction, met in Danville, proceeded to discharge their duty, and on the 5th day of December, 1792, decided after fully hearing views of the various places suggested as suitable for the location of the State government,) that the town of Frankfort was the most proper and eligible place, and accepted the favorable and liberal proposals made by citizens of Frankfort, giving to the State a donation in quantity of land and money for location: State buildings, and a large amount of money to aid the State in the completion of said buildings, and their report of the views and opinions to which they had arrived. The Legislature of the State accepted and accordingly located the seat of government on the 5th day of December, 1792; and no sufficient reason having been presented or urged before the people since the establishment of the seat of government at Frankfort, and no necessity existing therefor now, no change in our opinion should be made.

3d. That the location of the seat of government, at a large commercial city, either State or National, might, and doubtless would, prove detrimental to the best interests of that government; the reasons or cause of which it is unnecessary to explain, but sufficient to say that such are the views entertained by many of our ablest and wisest statesmen of this and other States.

4th. The fourth and last, and, to us, insurmountable objections to the removal of the seat of government is the present time is that the onerous taxation imposed on our State, as well as other States, by the Federal government, would render it impossible, without great distress to our people, to meet so large an increase of our State debt as the removal would unavoidably bring about.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Louisville Courier and Frankfort Yeoman for publication.

J. D. LILLARD, Chairman.
H. P. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Russell county, held in the court-house in Jamestown on the 7th day of December, 1866, being County Court day, John F. Popplewell was chosen chairman and B. P. Rowe secretary of the meeting. After the objects of the meeting were explained the chair, on motion, appointed Joseph F. Hays, Dr. Green Moore, George McWhorter and Squire Popplewell, a committee to draft the appropriate resolutions, and said committee after a short retirement reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, to-wit:

Resolved, That the many usurpations upon the constitutional rights of the people of this State by the fanatical party now in power in both Houses of Congress, foreshadow the entire overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the form of government, and the utter ruin and enslavement of the American people.

2. That it is the duty of all honest and liberty-loving citizens to resist such usurpation and ruin by every lawful means which God and nature have vested in their power.

3. That we approve of the arrangement for a Democratic State convention, to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22d of February next, for the nomination of a State ticket to fill the various State offices at the ensuing election, and we hereby appoint Achilles Nelson, Hardin Wilson, Theodore Jones, A. P. Simpson, F. B. Twidwell, Joseph B. Hays, and all Conservative Democrats who may be in attendance, delegates to represent the Conservative Democratic party of Russell county in said convention.

4. We hereby express our preference for Gov. John L. Helm, of Hardin county, Ky., for the office of Governor of Kentucky, and the Rev. Z. F. Smith, of Eminence college, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the same time pledging our hearty support to the nominees of the convention.

5. That we indorse the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and condemn the Jacobin efforts in Congress to convert the American Government into a centralized despotism, and in our opinion the Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms's position would be appropriate and just to the present Congress.

6. That all the requirements from this county, present at the Convention, we request and authorize Gen. A. J. James, of Frankfort, to cast our vote in the Democratic State Convention, having regard to the preferences herein expressed.

7. That the Louisville Courier and other sheets who intend to support the ticket be also requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN P. POPPLEWELL, President.
B. P. ROWE, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]
WEBSTER COUNTY.

In response to a call of the Democratic Executive Committee for Webster County, a convention met in the Democratic room in the town of Providence, on Monday the 17th day of December (that being County Court day) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d day of February next.

The convention was called to order by Dr. Geo. P. Cosby, who briefly explained the object, and, on his motion, Judge P. D. Clayton was appointed Chairman, and C. C. Hardwick Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, Dr. James W. Davidson, J. T. Whitsides, Dr. Edward P. Cosby, Dr. Geo. P. Cosby, H. H. Smith, Edward Skinner, Ben. F. Wallace, Ben Humphry, J. Wright, E. M. Springfield, Capt. R. H. Dugan, J. Hughes, a committee on credentials and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and after a brief absence, returned, and through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Believing, as we do, that the future peace, union and prosperity of our once glorious and united, but now distracted country, depends on the success of the Democratic party; therefore be it

Resolved, That we reiterate our perfect confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, as laid down in the platform of the Convention held in Louisville on the 1st of May last.

Resolved, That the following persons: Dr. James W. Davidson, J. A. Edwards, Fair Bennett, Dr. Geo. P. Cosby, Edward Skinner, S. C. Williams, Ashley Doris, W. A. Burk, Thomas Bennett, Sam. Bennett, Rowland P. Corry, T. J. Jackson, Wesley Parker, James Tapp, and all other Democrats of Webster county who may attend, are hereby appointed delegates to the State Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county be and are hereby instructed to cast their vote by ballot for ex-Governor John L. Helm, of Hardin county, for Governor; L. B. Vance, of Henderson, for Lieutenant Governor; Col. Thomas Johnson, of Owensboro, for State Treasurer; and Colonel D. Howard Smith, of Scott county, for Auditor.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Louisville Courier and Henderson Reporter for publication.

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

P. D. CLAYTON, Chairman.
C. C. HARDWICK, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call from the county executive committee, a meeting of the Democracy was convened at the court-house in Hardinsburg on Monday, the 17th day of December, 1866, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d day of February next. Mortimer D. Pumphrey was called to the chair and William Miller, Jr., was chosen secretary. On motion, Charley Alexander, Dr. Jno. M. Taylor, Charles Hawkins, Richard G. Pumphrey, and Jo. Wilkerson were appointed a committee to report the names of delegates, whereupon they reported the following:

Hardinsburg—Richard O. Pulliam, Samuel V. R. Board, Dr. John M. Taylor, Mortimer D. Pumphrey, John Dehaven.

Haynes' Precinct—Charles Alexander, John P. Rowe, Samuel Sanders.

Hudsonville—Dr. George M. White, Elmore H. Mercer, George P. Duncan.

Breckinridge—Hon. Hardin County, Ky., for the office of Governor of Kentucky, and the Rev. Z. F. Smith, of Eminence college, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the same time pledging our hearty support to the nominees of the convention.

Cloverport—J. Allen Murray, Frank Fraize, Ezekiel Fisher, John S. Cox, A. J. Wilkerson, John Hardin.

Cat-off—Dr. Thomas, O. Moorman, Wm. J. Robinson, Wm. J. Dorr.

Delaware's—Jas. L. Mattingly, Jesse A. Moorman, Johnson Dehaven.

Forks of Rough—Levin E. Green, Frank Rhode, James Mercer, Buck Spencer, who were approved by the meeting.

And, on motion, all other conservative Democrats of Breckinridge county who may choose to attend said State convention, shall be recognized as delegates in full vacancies.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this meeting fully approves the action of the Democratic Central Committee in calling a State convention to meet in Frankfort on the 22d day of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices.

Resolved, That reposing great confidence in our old and tried statesman, ex-Governor John L. Helm, we do most cordially recommend him to the convention, and instruct our delegation to vote for his nomination in the convention, and we hereby express our preference for John M. Stevenson, of Jackson county, for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That we instruct our delegation to cast their vote on the county for Judge William P. Baker, of Hancock county, for Auditor.

Resolved, That we do recommend to the Convention, our fellow citizen, Benjamin C. Gannaway, as a suitable candidate for State Treasurer, and instruct our delegation to support him.

Resolved, That having no particular preference as between the aspirants for other state offices, we will make no expressions but leave our delegation free to act upon their own discretion.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our members of the Legislature to vote for the Hon. Lazarus W. Powell for United States Senator.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Louisville Courier and the Democratic papers throughout Kentucky are requested to copy the same.

M. D. PUMPHREY, Ch'm.
W. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—A shooting affair transpired on Saturday in Elizabethtown, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, in which a man named Cook was shot and killed at the "Hole in the Wall" Saloon, under the Banner office. We believe the man that did the shooting was named English, and that it was done in settlement of an old difficulty; but of this we will inform our readers further hereafter, as our informant was in possession but of very few of the facts.

39TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the President was requested to inform the Senate if any United States troops had been sent into the interior of Missouri since the 1st of December, and, if so, whether any request had been made for their presence by the Executive or Legislature of Missouri.

MR. JOHNSON, alluding to an article in the Chronicle, charging that treason had found a resting-place in the bosom of the Supreme Court, stated that the article was founded on false facts and couched in the most unjustifiable language. It had also appeared in a paper which might be considered semi-officially connected with the Senate. The occasion of the attack was a decision of the Court in regard to the loyalty of military tribunals.

The honor and patriotism of the judges of the Supreme Court was too high to be impugned. They had no remedy but suit for slander. Such remedy had never been resorted to. He hoped the judges of that high tribunal would stand upon the high character which their long course of integrity had earned for them, while the traducer would meet the reward to which he was entitled.

MR. WADE, of Ohio, presented a petition setting forth the principle on which Texas should be restored to the Union. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

MR. WILSON offered a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to instruct officers of the army and navy and of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prevent and prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment for crimes and misdemeanors in the lately rebellious States in their civil governments until shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress. Ordered to be printed.

MR. HENDERSON read a dispatch from Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, saying that General Grant had sent troops to that State, and asking the design. He said he knew nothing of the matter. He supposed they were sent to enforce the laws of the United, but he supposed the Executive felt himself perfectly able to do it. The people of the State would take it upon themselves to do it without the interference of the General Government.

MR. DAVIS, of Kentucky, thought the President of the United States had an undoubted constitutional right to place troops where he pleased. Were the times so out of joint, so frenzied, as to deny such an unquestionable power?

MR. HENDERSON said again that he did not fully understand the facts; but he believed the troops had been sent by the President to enforce obedience to the laws of the State, against which sending the Governor had protested.

MR. DAVIS said the dispatch, as read, did not claim that the President had sent them, but that Grant had, although, of course, either had the power.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the bill to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and for other purposes, was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

The Nebraska bill was taken up.

MR. EDMUNDS advocated the bill at some length.

After some further debate, on motion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, made an elaborate report on Mr. Culver's case.

On motion, the Speaker was directed to issue a warrant for Mr. Culver's release.

MR. DELANO introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, forbidding the consideration and payment by any officer of the Government of any claim preferred since 1861, when the claimant shall be a person who participated in rebellion, or was opposed to the suppression of the rebellion.

MR. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which was referred to, authorizing the appointment of a Committee of Seven, to report a bill establishing free schools for the District of Columbia, from which no children over six years of age shall be excluded; said shools to be supported by equal taxation of all classes.

The House then resolved itself in Committee of the Whole on the President's message, Mr. Walker, of Ohio, in the chair.

MR. HISE, of Kentucky, addressed the House against the policy of excluding the Southern States from representation from Congress.

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, argued in favor of reducing the compensation of members of Congress to the rate which prevailed before the increase at the last session.

MR. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked if he knew any one member who had not taken the increased pay?

MR. LAWRENCE admitted he did not. (Laughter.)

MR. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said it was due to himself to say he had not accepted it until the people had indorsed their action by returning to Congress those members who voted for it.

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MR. COBB, of Wisconsin, said he voted against the measure, and had never taken the increased pay.

In reply to a question, Mr. Lawrence said he had taken the pay, but he wanted the law repealed.

MR. DRIGGS—Did the gentleman feel bad when he took it? [Laughter.]

MR. LAWRENCE objected to being interrupted. [Laughter.] He had taken it in obedience to Congressional laws. The requirements of which he had taken an oath to support.

He had no doubt the gentleman from Michigan felt good when he received his extra pay.

MR. DRIGGS, of Michigan—I did. [Laughter.]

After some further desultory remarks the committee rose.

MR. GRINNELL, of Wis., having the floor the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President, transmitting the report of Judge Advocate General Holt, accompanying papers relative to the attempt of Santa Anna and Ortega to organize armed expeditions within the United States, to overthrow the Juarez government in Mexico. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER announced the following select committee on free schools in the District of Columbia: Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; N. H. Walker, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Moulton, of Illinois; Smith, of Connecticut, and Julian, of Indiana.

MR. JULIAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Direct Taxes and Internal Revenue to inquire whether any officer of the Government, or any person who served in the late rebellion, who had hindered or obstructed the act for the disposal of public lands for homesteads to actual settlers, is entitled to labor or colored entitled to receive land under law, or may have been wrongfully prevented from availing themselves thereof.

MR. SPALDING, of Ohio, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tariff duties timber and lumber for ship building, and the expediency of abolishing the Northern lakes and rivers, when imported by the parties using them for such purpose.

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report in what newspapers he has ordered advertisements to be inserted, and what orders he has given for the withdrawal of advertisements from newspapers, and if so the reasons therefor.

The House then adjourned.

The Holiday Season.

The elections being now fairly over, everybody seems to be prepared for a brilliant holiday season, which is already being inaugurated. For no matter how certain are the chances of a financial crisis, or a rupture with foreign powers, Louisvillians are bound to have their full quota of fun and fashion, as well as intellectual entertainment; therefore the festive season will, as usual, be observed with all the honors. As has been our custom, we have taken a tour of our principal marts of trade, in our great thoroughfares, and as we find "goods for holiday presents" announced in every direction, we intend to post our readers as to where they can procure the best articles most advantageously.

One of the most acceptable and endearing Holiday Presents, one that is sure to enhance in value year after year, and thus prove a lasting pleasure to the donor as well as the recipient, is that great blessing of domestic life, a Sewing Machine; virtues of which have now become so universally patent that love's labor is lost in extolling. However, so rapid have been the improvement in the various specialities of this apparatus, that to make the most desirable selection, the knowledge of an expert is required. The great requisites of a good sewing machine are to have one carefully and durably constructed—one that is easy kept in order, can be readily learned to operate on, does its work well and in great variety, with the least noise or confusion, and, not least of all, is most economical in cost. After years of experience, in which we have thoroughly tested all the first-class machines which have yet been presented to the public, we are forced to concur in the opinion of the judges of the late fair at the American Institute, who awarded the GOLD MEDAL to the Florence Sewing Machine, *for* taking it as a whole it has no equal in utility, durability, and superior qualifications throughout. This machine is so readily adjusted that it can be operated by any person, after a few hours' instruction. It makes four separate and distinct stitches, each of which can be used at pleasure. It has the reversible feed motion, and will do any kind of sewing, plain or ornamental. Its motions are all positive, thus it is almost impossible to get out of order, and with all these cardinal points it is furnished at a price as low as it is possible to sell such a first-class piece of mechanism. Those who desire to give a sewing machine as a holiday present, will find the warerooms of the Florence Company at No. 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

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Four of the prisoners, Wm. P. King, Wesley Finn, Abner Owens, and Abram Owens were refused bail by his honor; the others were admitted in the sum of $4,000 each.

It is thought they will not be able to give the required bail. W. C. D.

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At the close of business to-day the Treasury held gold to the amount of $94,429,844, of which $18,070,740 was in gold certificates, the rest belonging absolutely to the Government. On the first of January $10,000,000 in coin are to be disbursed on account of interest on goldbearing bonds.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.

In Wisconsin 8,760 acres were taken under its homestead law for actual settlement and cultivation. On the first of January 352 patents will be issued by the patent officer. This is for two weeks. This is the largest number ever issued in one day.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The Senate committee on the investigation into the awards of contracts, made recently by Mr. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was in session yesterday, at the Indian Bureau. Mr. Bogy and his chief clerk were examined.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

It is understood that the President has ordered the military commission at Richmond, Va., before whom Dr. Watson was on trial for killing a negro, to be dissolved, and no trial of civilians be had before military commissioners, except in cases where in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana cases.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

The President, conforming to the request of the King of Prussia, and in consequence of the City of Berlin having been elevated to, authorizing the appointment of a Committee of Seven, to report a bill establishing free schools for the District of Columbia, from which no children over six years of age shall be excluded; said shools to be supported by equal taxation of all classes.

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WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - DEC. 26, 1866.

Radicalism—Its Remedies and its Consequences.

Radicalism is in its very nature and from the necessities of its existence a jumble of inconsistencies. It scoffs at and disregards the stern tests of logic and argument and lives by experiments in expedients. It is not controlled in the slightest degree by established precedents, nor is it governed to any extent by the lessons of experience. It contemptuously discards the dull, plodding ways upon which systems of government have been heretofore erected, and plunges wildly out in pursuit of something more excellent and valuable than anything yet announced in human theories. As the expedients by which it hopes to reach those desirable discoveries fail they are dropped and others are employed. As a necessary consequence consistency is not an element of radicalism and is not considered important by its blinded votaries. Radicalism made war, in spite of the Constitution, upon the Southern States, to retain them in the Union. It now excludes the very States it sought to hold in the Union on the ground that it will not be safe to admit them. It keeps the Union divided which it spent half a million of men and four millions of dollars to unite. It sees bankruptcy in the future, and wars upon every policy calculated to assist in defraying the monstrous expenditures of the Government. Its disciples tremble at the prospect of the bankruptcy of the nation, and yet persist in persecuting the South and depriving it of all power of contributing its proportionate share toward the defrayment of the liabilities of the treasury.

We have before us an article from a prominent Radical organ of the State of Indiana upon the text, "Are we drifting into bankruptcy?" in which the argument is made that a sudden return to specie payments will necessarily involve national and individual bankruptcy. The writer lays down the following proposition:

"Unable to reduce the balance of exchanges between the two countries by producing more articles of export, and cease importing goods which add nothing to the permanent wealth of the country, we are the indentured victims drifting into bankruptcy."

Admitting the proposition to be true and where is the remedy? It is certain that the United States have the productive capacity to meet any liabilities which may be brought against them or which they may incur if allowed an equal chance with other portions of the globe to develop their resources. It does not necessarily follow that because the custom-house books show a balance of trade against us that therefore we are running in debt to an extent that we will not be able to pay, but it is certainly true that if we do not pay the greater proportion of our debts in the products of our soil, we will be impoverishing ourselves to the extent of the difference we are compelled to pay. We are now doing this to a fearful extent, and the question is, what is the remedy. The same Radical paper from which we have made the above extract answers the question in this wise:

"Our woolen factories are stopped and stopping because we *imported* last year a hundred million dollars worth of wool, and the market is deserted because we tax the raw material too much, and hesitate to at once settle the question of restoration."

Our cotton fields are deserted, not "because we tax the raw material too much," though that is one of the causes of the depression of the South, but for the other reason the writer states, that "we hesitate to at once settle the question of restoration."

It is manifest to every intelligent man that there can be no fair test of the productive resources of the South so long as its political status is undefined and uncertain. Until it is known what disposition is to be made of the men, the lands, and the property of the South, enterprise will be paralyzed, industry will be crippled, production will be limited, the growth of prosperity will be sluggish, and the value of the staples sent forward to market upon which exchange are based will be limited. But at the same time that the Radical leaders see and admit that such is the fact, they refuse to recognize the necessity of putting the South in a position in which it could exhibit its prodigious capabilities, and relieve the nation from the financial dangers which now threaten it on every side. Their blind determination to persecute the South causes them to lose sight of the fact that it is the productive energies and resources of that section which alone can save them from the bankruptcy which they see impending. They nevertheless, in their schemes of petty revenge, and by their refusal to admit that the South has any rights in the Union, prevent the flow of emmigration and of capital to that section, both of which are absolutely necessary to enable it to develop its resources and stimulate production.

The reconstruction the Radicals refer to is not the reconstruction the South desires. That means negro equality and suffrage which will eventually turn those States into negro colonies, from which all men having a particle of self-respect will flee as from a doomed city. The negroes will then be left in supreme control of the country, and their indolence will make it a desert. Thus the very agencies *provided* to stimulate the industry and restore it to a prosperous condition will seal its doom and consign it to desolation. Radicalism either does not understands this. It is experimenting, and has not yet seen the result of its experiments. One of these days it will discover its error, and will find the country ruined about the same time that the discovery is made.

If the South could be restored to the Union, its political status be positively fixed and defined, and its rights secured, there would be no further difficulty; capital and labor would pour into their productive fields, another year would show an abundant crop, which would yield hundreds of millions of dollars, and the country would be relieved. But we can hope for nothing of this kind until fanaticism has exhausted itself by its own violence, and until that time we must exercise patience and hope for better days.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial is apprehensive that the Radicals of Kentucky are to be swindled by another coalition with the Conservatives, and advises them to avoid all arrangements looking to a division of the offices with them. It evidently has not much faith in Conservative promises and professions and regards association with them as contamination. It seems very certain from the tone of the Jacobin organs that those Conservatives who were too sensitive to be known as Democrats and to act with the Democratic party, must make an unconditional surrender to the Radicals, for no terms are to be made with men on the fence, and they are not to be recognized in the fight. The Commercial discants on this subject in this wise:

Some of the strongest Union men in Kentucky are opposed to a fusion with the Conservatives, who are only more conservative that the secessionists in that they are less abusive and arrogant. It is proposed to reorganize the unconditional Union party, and if the people do not like to stand to its colors, they can rally under the party that carried the conquered banner and now weep that it is folded.

The fusion of last summer did not add to; the strength of the Union party in Kentucky, it dispersed it. It proved to be unable to sustain themselves to sustain, betrayed it in the hour of trial, and by their base desertion gave the victory to a party whose nucleus was the returned rebel soldiers, hardly out of their butternuts.

If the Union party in Kentucky aspire to become powerful and influential, not only in the State, but in the nation, it must not consult expediency at the expense of principle, particularly when expediency only serves to put in office men who immediately go over to the enemy.

Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, describing the passage by Congress of the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, says:

The Democrats voted sullenly, no. The Kentucky Democrats out all the while defiance of the rebel elements at home into the tones of their voice.

We would like to hear the same correspondent on the tones in which the Radicals voted no on the proposal to confer on the white ladies of the district equal rights with the buck niggers.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A twenty dollar national currency note on the First National Bank, Portland, Connecticut, Letter A No. 23,301, size, shape, color, and outline so like the original as to be well calculated to deceive the unwary.

☞ Gen. Henry A. Wise celebrated his sixtieth birthday anniversary on the third of December.

☞ The Democracy of Maysville had a convention last week, at which a full ticket for city officers was nominated, headed by Thos. Dunlop for mayor.

The Frankfort Yeoman and the Constitutional Amendment.

The Frankfort Yeoman of the 18th breaks ground against the proposition for a Constitutional National Convention. We think that our contemporary mistakes the point of the question. We have seen no suggestion from any advocate of the convention in favor of amending the Constitution, though we are by no means as confident as the Yeoman appears to be that that instrument could not be improved. Our contemporary says that "it is the mission of the Democratic party to restore the government, not to amend it—to reinstate the Constitution perfect in all its parts, not to doctor it—to wrest it from the hands of its enemies and secure to the people their liberties again." Now this all reads very well. It is excellent rhetoric, but it don't begin to cover the case. The Constitution unfortunately happens not to be the same instrument the founders of the government bequeathed to us, and for which the Democratic party fought for over half a century. Radicalism has already fixed upon it an amendment which, as it is now construed, subordinates the rights and powers heretofore enjoyed by the States to Congressional legislation. The second clause of the last amendment provides that "Congress shall have power to enforce this (abolishing slavery) by appropriate legislation."

Under the operation of this clause we have Freedmen's Bureaus, Civil Rights Bills, standing armies and military rule. We presume that our contempory does not mean to be understood as approving this latitudinous construction. But it must be aware that the clause quoted is so construed by the party in this nation having the power to enforce its construction, and that under it the whole theory of republican liberty is crumbling to pieces. Then, if this is the fact, why evade the issue it presents and argue that we have only to maintain the Constitution as it is to find ourselves in the enjoyment of all the privileges and franchises we enjoyed before the war. If it were practicable to get an amendment incorporated into the Constitution which would clearly and explicitly define the limit of congressional authority, so that there would be no room for controversy, what friend of the Government is prepared to say that he would not favor its adoption. That the restoration of the Democratic party to power would result in the adoption of such a construction of the constitution as would make it altogether acceptable as it is, we readily admit, but we cannot ignore the fact that the Government is now in the hands of men who construe that document to suit their own peculiar views, and that under their construction and the legislation based upon it, the form of our Government is undergoing a rapid and ruinous change, and the liberties of the people are disappearing before the assaults of a party as resolute and bold as it is unprincipled.

As we have remarked, we know of no advocate of the constitutional convention who favors any change in the organic law. They are willing to rest their hopes of the preservation of our republican institutions upon the constitution as it stands. But the vital question which will obtrude itself and which cannot be thrust aside, is, how long will the Constitution be permitted to stand unmarred by further amendments presented by Congress, and forced upon an unwilling people? No one can fail to see that the progressive radicalism of the Congressional Jacobins tends directly to more odious and revolutionary amendments; and it is not only the hight of folly, but it is inexcusable criminality, for the friends of the Government to supinely wait until the Radical programme is accomplished, and liberty lies bleeding and prostrate, before they raise the voice of protest and remonstrance, and make an energetic attempt to arrest the wild and crazy schemes which are rushing the nation to destruction.

We admit the possibility argued by the Yeoman that the Northern States will not unite with the South in the demand upon Congress for a convention, and we also understand that the possibilities are very strong against the presumption that the convention would be able to agree upon anything which the South could in honor accept. We have not based our argument in favor of the convention upon the point that there was any very flattering prospect that it would be able to bring about a reconciliation of the sections and the restoration of the Union. We have argued, however, that slight as are the chances of success we are not at liberty to disregard them; that the effort will cost nothing; that it will show to the North and the world that the South is willing and anxious to make a settlement upon equitable terms, and would disprove the charge that she is stubbornly bent upon refusing her assent to anything that will tend to harmony and restoration.

But the strong point in the argument is that if a sufficient number of Northern States to make the demand upon Congress for the convention imperative should unite with the South the schemes of the congressional Jacobins would be arrested at once, and could not be prosecuted further until the convention had concluded its deliberations. This might occupy months, and no one can tell what changes might take place in the minds of men, even in that short time. If the convention should meet, the voice of the South, now stifled, would be heard in vindication of its rights, and in earnest appeal to the wisdom, the candor and the statesmanship of the nation. Her ablest men would be put forward to represent her interests, and the North would be compelled to refute their arguments and overthrow their logic, or stand convicted as unprincipled tyrants at the bar of public opinion and in the universal judgment of mankind. If the convention should fail to amend the Constitution in a manner acceptable to the South, or refuse to let it stand as it is, no harm would have been done, and the convention, for the South would still retain in its hands the power to reject any amendments that might be submitted to them; for amendments submitted by a convention must be ratified by the States, as well as those submitted by Congress.

There is one fact that every candid man must admit, and that is that no body of men more unscrupulous, unreasonable, desperate and dangerous than those who compose the present Congress could possibly be raked up between the two oceans. There is, therefore, no danger that the South would be worse treated in the convention than she is certain to be in Congress. It is also undeniable that the most oppressive and ruinous measures that malice, stimulated by the desire for plunder, can devise, will be enacted by Congress and forced upon the South. Is there any remedy for this state of things? Can even temporary relief be obtained? We think it can, and that relief is to be found in a convention of the whole people. It may be but temporary, but even that would be a postponement of the evil day.

Can any possible good be hoped for from the say and do nothing policy of the opponents of the convention? Will it retard the consummation of the radical programme in the slightest degree? Will it influence public opinion in the North to the adoption of a more magnanimous policy or save the South from ruin? If it will not, then it should be cast aside, and something else, which gives promise, however slight, be sought for, which will accomplish the desired result. Nothing that has yet occurred to us has recommended itself more strongly to our judgment than the proposition for a convention. The fact that its opponents have not been able to present any arguments against it is very much in its favor. Nothing can be lost by it, but it might prove the outlet to all our troubles.

The Griffin Arrests.

We noticed a few days since the arrest, under the "Civil Rights Bill," by the U. S. authorities of some citizens of Griffin, Ga., at the instance of one J. C. Swayze, and their imprisonment in Fort Pulaski to await trial. We are pleased to learn that these parties were released on bail to appear betore the U. S. Court for the Northern District of Georgia, in March next, at Atlanta. They are gentlemen of the highest respectability, and it appears to be well understood that the warrant for their arrest was sued out on fictitious allegations. Being the first cases of arrest in Georgia under the "Civil Rights Bill," they have excited no little interest in the public mind.

Upon being released, they published a card of thanks to the officers of the army in whose custody they had been, for the considerate and kind treatment awarded them.

☞ A correspondent recommends Rev. Jno. D. Matthews, D. D., as a candidate for superintendent of public instruction. Dr. M. has filled the office with credit to himself and to the interest of the State, and no more efficient or worthier gentleman could be selected for the place.

The Failure of Republican Institutions.

From the foundation of the American Government it has been the favorite theory of monarchists that it could not stand; that it was wrong in principle and would fall to pieces from its own inherent weakness. We have heretofore scoffed at and derided this idea. We were advancing with such rapidity of progress in the path of prosperity; our population was increasing at such an astounding rate; and the indications of permanence were so flattering that we could not believe that a party would ever arise in our midst to question the merits of our system of government, and still less did we believe that any would ever dare to lay their sacrilligious and vandal hands upon the magnificent temple of liberty which wisdom and patriotism had reared and in which we had so long worshiped.

The principle upon which the Government was founded was so simple and so true; it seemed so easy to correct abuses without resort tor evolution; the rights of all appeared to be so well secured; the advantages of the unrestricted liberty it gave were so valuable and comprehensive, that it did seem that we had discovered the true secret of government, and had established institutions which must last forever. And so they would have done if every citizen had been satisfied with the freedom and the privileges he himself enjoyed, and been content to let well enough alone. All that was necessary was to carry out the idea of the founders of the Government, and while contenting ourselves with the Constitution as it was, leave every man to work out his own happiness and prosperity. Thus the problem of the adaptability of republican institutions to the interests and welfare of man might have been satisfactorily solved. But egotistic and meddling fanatics would not consent that the experiment should be worked out. In their ignorance and conceit they believed that they could correct defects they imagined to exist, and by their own tinkering and experiments create an Elysium on earth. The result is before us. The Government is rent in twain. Twelve millions of people who, under the letter and spirit of our form of government, are entitled to equal privileges with all others, are held as captives of war awaiting the decision of their captors upon their fate; they are denied every right the Constitution guarantees; excluded from all participation in the Government; menaced with confiscation and personal penalties, and threatened with the legal elevation of those who were but recently their slaves to a condition of perfect political equality with themselves.

What despotism could be more grinding than this; what tyranny harder to endure? If monarchists needed any evidence that republican institutions were not adapted to the peculiar wants of a people desirous of liberty, they have it in the melancholy spectacle before them.

There is not a despot on the face of the earth who, if called upon to govern this country now, would not immediately seek to raise the South from its present unfortunate prostration. If he were not an idiot he would see that his own interests, as well as those of the nation, required that they should be relieved of the inequalities of which that people are now the subjects. He would see a country vast enough for an empire, possessing productive capacities unequaled, running to waste and desolation through injustice and misrule, thus curtailing the revenues of the Government without accomplishing any compensating result. He would see that enmity, hate and suspicion were rapidly taking the place of that affection and respect in which alone any government can feel secure; and self-interest would prompt him to impartially administer equal laws, foster industry, stimulate hope, cultivate good feeling and restore confidence. This is precisely the reverse of what the Jacobins are doing under the mockery of republican liberty. No possible form of government could be worse than theirs, none that would not be preferred.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill establishing negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. It is confidently predicted that the bill will encounter the veto of the President, but as the Radicals have a two-thirds majority it will probably become a law. The bill gives the right to vote to every male negro over twenty-one years of age, and excludes every white man who was connected with the rebellion. It will be remembered that this question of negro suffrage was submitted to the qualified voters of the district only about twelve months ago, and overwhelmingly rejected. Under these circumstances it was believed that Congress would exhibit sufficient sense of justice and regard for the will of the people so emphatically expressed, to cease their attempts to perpetrate this gross outrage upon popular rights, but the hope has been dispelled, and the people of the district, having no remedy, are compelled to submit to this shameful indignity and this scandalous perversion of the republican theory of government. Many of the members whose votes have imposed this great wrong upon the people of the District who have no voice in Congress, represent States which have never tolerated negro suffrage or admitted the negro to any equality of rights; yet they have not hesitated to disregard the expressed will of the people, and for the sake of gratifying their malice executed a policy which they dare not advocate in their own homes.

But what better could be expected from such an unprincipled set of Jacobins. They are not restrained by any considerations of duty, of the interests of the nation, or the requirements of the Constitution. If they find hat any measure they desire to carry is running against a Constitutional prohibition, they immediately fabricate an amendment to get the prohibition out of their way. If they find their progress impeded by a statute, the statute is promptly repealed. If the President does not exercise the appointing power to suit them, they propose to take it from him and place it in the hands of the Chief Justice. Knowing that if the Southern States were admitted to their appropriate places in the Union, they would no longer have a two-thirds vote in Congress with which to override to President's veto, they violate the plainest provisions of the Constitution and refuse to permit the members elected from those States to occupy their seats. Indeed, their whole policy is desperate and revolutionary, and the only consolation the victims of their malice now have is that the more odious and extreme their measures, the more lawless and unconstitutional their programme, the sooner public patience will be exhausted, and the sooner will these political desperadoes be deprived of the power they now so wantonly misuse.

Their next move will unquestionably be to fasten negro suffrage upon the Southern States. Their plans to accomplish this nefarious object are already perfected, and bills for the purpose have been introduced. Their madness and malignity appears to have no limit, and they will keep on until they reach the end of their rope, when we sincerely hope they will find one end of it hitched to a beam and the other around their unworthy necks; for if ever the e existed a set of wretches whose crimes deserved the halter, it is them.

The Congressional Elections.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Hon. G. S. Shanklin, in which he announces himself a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Ashland district.

We are also requested to announce that S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., will be a candidate for Congress in that district, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held.

We are also authorized to announce Hon. B. C. Ritter, as a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Second district. Mr. R. has made a faithful, reliable and efficient representative, and has, we feel assured, given the fullest satisfaction to his constituents.

☞ The negro suffrage District of Columbia bill must be a very dirty affair. Even Sam. McKee, of Kentucky, voted against it, and we supposed that he could stand anything the Jacobins could concoct. We are thankful to him, however, that he had the decency to save our State from the disgrace of having cast a vote to make negro voters. Samuel probably expects that this vote will be all the capital he will require to put him through for another term in Congress; but "blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shant be disappointed."

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Paducah Herald recommends Hon. L. W. Powell and Dr. J. R. Buchanan for election to the United States Senate from Kentucky. In its commendation of Powell the Herald mingles praise and censure in rather doubtful proportions, but it avows its preference for Dr. Buchanan without qualification, and lauds his claims and qualifications in unmeasured terms.

Case of General Pickett.

General Pickett made application to the President, in a manly and proper letter of date June 1st, 1865, for a special "pardon." On this letter Stanton made the following indorsement:

The Secretary of War reports that General Pickett stands charged with the unlawful hanging of twenty citizens of North Carolina and the case is now under investigation in North Carolina. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Next in order is the following:

GENERAL PICKETT TO GENERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1866.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to state that shortly after the surrender of the Confederate forces under the command of General R. E. Lee to General U. S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief U. S. army, in the past year, being at the time paroled by the last named officer, I made a communication to his excellency, the President of the United States, asking for his clemency. The papers in the case were presented by ex-Senator O. H. Browning, of Illinois, for the consideration of his excellency. They consisted of the application referred to, the required oath, a recommendation from Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, and certain statements that offsetted all the Confederate service, members of a general court-martial in reference to the execution, of a number of deserters from said service while I was in command of the department of North Carolina in 1863.

My object now in presenting this paper is to ask your favorable consideration of my case, and that offsetted all the Confederate service, members of a general court-martial in reference to the execution, of a number of deserters from said service while I was in command of the department of North Carolina in 1863.

My object now in presenting this paper is to ask your favorable consideration of my case, and that of my wife, and I feel confident you will appreciate my position, I sign myself, with much esteem, your obedient servant, G. E. PICKETT.

On this was the indorsement by General Grant, to the effect that General Pickett was protected by his parole; that no trial ought to be had; that General P. was an honorable man; that the faith of the country was involved in his non-molestation, &c., &c. General Grant's indorsement bears date of March 16th.

The next is a report from Stanton to the President, of date December 10, setting forth that search was going on among the Confederate archives for evidence against General Pickett, but none had thus far been found. Stanton's letter incloses one from Joe Holt, of date July 21, 1866, recommending that General Pickett be arrested and put on trial, but Stanton declined, saying:

Taking into consideration the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Mulligan and others, who had been tried and convicted by military commission, and the doubt cast upon the jurisdiction of such tribunals, the Secretary of War has not felt authorized to parade the course recommended by Hon. Joseph Holt, Advocate General, till the opinion of the Supreme Court should be formerly promulgated. The magnitude of the offense alleged against Pickett is such that there would be no reason to contest the jurisdiction of the tribunal to whom the trial may be committed.

The letter of Holt above referred to, inclosed one from one W. H. Doherty, dated Newbern, N. C., July 16th, to Holt, urging the arrest of Gen. Pickett. Holt indorses this man, in the Connelly style, and scenting blood, howled as follows:

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, }
July 21, 1866. }

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of War. The writer was recently in the military service of the U. S. and duty in North Carolina was officiely connected with the investigation there made of the charge preferred against Gen. Pickett and others of having murdered some twenty-two of our prisoners of war. He is believed to be a thoroughly reliable man. It is recommended that Pickett and his associates in this be arrested and brought before the military commission now engaged in trying the employes of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

The Boston Municipal Election—How the Negroes Voted.

As a matter of some interest to those who are watching the current of political events, we copy the following from a Boston dispatch of Tuesday of last week. It seems that the Republicans of Boston broke faith with the negroes, and the latter out of revenge voted and worked for the Democratic ticket. The dispatch from which we quote says:

"It was interesting and amusing yesterday see the negroes, about one hundred and six, laboring for the success of the Democratic tickets. The Republican leaders had promised them (the negroes) representatives in the City Councils, but they ignored a negro at the nominating caucus, and hence the wrath of the colored men, and their attempted retaliation at the polls. The defection of the colored people, there is little question, reduced the Republican vote materially, and the end is not in their own homes.

"The colored men have an idea that they need no longer be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Republicans, and they assert that they will not. Hitherto their vote has constituted at least a third of the Republican majority in Boston. The vote polled here, as compared with last year, is about 100 votes, while on the Democratic side there is a gain of 900.

"The Democrats carried five of the twelve wards, and have a fair representation also in the Council. The Aldermen are all Republicans."

Unadulterated Yankeeism.

It is one of the peculiarities of the genuine Yankee that he never indulges the practice of charity without accompanying it with a boast or an insult, and generally both. He would never do a good thing if he were not allowed to trumpet it to the world, and as a general thing he does it to counteract the effect of some piece of rascality or meanness. The following paragraph from the New Albany Commercial is a pretty fair sample of this peculiarity:

BULLETS AND CORN.—During the war we hurled at the South enough bullets to set up a lead mine. Now, when peace is established, we supply it with corn. Recently a thousand sacks passed through Evansville as a contribution of Indiana to the suffering poor of our late enemies. Both acts bespeak our greatness.

"Our greatness" was exhibited in sending myriads of armed vandals to rob and desolate the South for daring to assert the principle of self-government upon which our institutions rest; and now, when the people are reduced to starvation by "our" inexpiable crimes, the Yankee thinks he is atoning for his villainy by giving them from his abundance a little corn. It may be, however, that the gift is made as an advertisement to get a little Southern trade. There is a mean and dirty motive in it; we may be sure of that.

☞ The Nashville Press and Times, says that General Hobson was defeated in the August election because he had been a Federal General. This is a mistake. He was beaten, first, because he was opposed by a party which had in its ranks about forty thousand voters more than his friends could muster; and second, because he was the favorite of and supported by the Radicals. The fact that he had been a Federal General most certainly added to his strength and gave him more votes than he would otherwise have received.

☞ The Tennessee delegation was about equally divided upon the negro suffrage bill. Maynard, Stokes, Arnell, and Hawkins voted for, and Cooper, Taylor, and Campbell against it. Mr. Leftwich was absent, but would have voted against it if he had been present, thus making a stand-off in the delegation.

Col. J. S. Barlow for Lieut. Governor.

HEMP LAWN, Dec. 13, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

I have seen the name of Col. John Smith Barlow suggested for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. I indorse all that has been said in his favor for that office. I think I know the man, having had the pleasure of rooming with him for a season. I consider him a sterling patriot—a man of large and liberal views. In politics he is not selfish, but has the good of the State at heart—honest, reliable, and trustworthy. I consider him one of the best parliamentarians in the State. He would fill the Speaker's chair of the Senate with credit to himself and the State. Therefore I would recommend Col. Barlow to the consideration of the Convention that will meet in Frankfort on the 22d of February next for Lieutenant Governor.

J. H. MAGRUDER.

☞ The Portland Oregonian says that Mount Hood has recently been giving out manifestations of a volcanic character. On the 16th ult., clouds of smoke hung around the base of the mountain, while a column seemed to rise from its summit.

39TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to proceedings of the commission appointed to audit the claims of the owners of slaves enlisted or drafted in the United States service; referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER presented the proceedings of the Union mass meeting at Norfolk, composed of citizens without regard to color, asking Congress to abolish the present State government of Virginia and establish a Territorial government under Judge Underwood, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. TRUMBULL said of course the repeal of this section would not repeal the Constitution. Its only effect was to repeal the 13th section of the act. The impression common in this country that this bill took away the power of the President to grant pardons was erroneous. It was not in the power of Congress to take from him that power. These questions had been settled years ago by Attorney Generals, and Attorney General Wirt subsequently given his opinion to the effect that the pardon was of the offense, not of conviction, that the conviction was merely evidence of crime.

Mr. Trumbull cited decisions and opinions to sustain his proposition. He further said the President's power over property confiscated could not be taken away by the repeal of thirteenth section. According to General Howard's report the President had restored 500,000 acres of land, confiscated property, to pardoned rebels. The President certainly had not the power to restore property, where the rights of the third parties had intervened. The reason for the advisability of the repeal of the section was that it was provided for the President issuing proclamations of general amnesty. Congress could not take from him the power to grant pardons, but they could recall the power which he had once issued in pardoning and restoring property, and no longer continue the sanction of Congress to such a course.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said the power conferred by the Constitution on the President was as large as words could make it. He supposed where the power was absolute it was for the President to decide on particular cases, whether in the form of a proclamation or otherwise. Gen. Washington granted amnesty to those engaged in the whisky insurrection and that authority has never been questioned.

He quoted Hamilton to show where there were many cases of rebellion they might be pardoned in some general way; that the power of pardon should be as little as possible fettered or embarrassed. He quoted Hamilton to show that it was intended that any power of pardon of the President, in some cases requiring, he said, the concurrence of Congress. Proclamations were issued in times when Congress was in session to influence any insurrection that might exist.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, which was the bill for the admission of the Territory of Nebraska as a State.

Mr. HENDRICKS resumed the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. He replied briefly to Mr. Wade, and said he would regard this bill as an endorsement that any Territory admitted to the Union had a right to come in without regard to her domestic institutions, or any other considerations not contained in the Constitution.

He denied that in any respect had the enabling act been complied with, as asserted by Sherman. No provisions of a State constitution had been framed by a convention of the people. This constitution had been formed by the Legislature, and therefore was without legal authority, and the people had not even ratified the act. He contended that if Nebraska had the requisite population vote, it ought to have been as high as 30,000. Only 9,293 persons had voted for this constitution. He did not believe there were 6,000 persons in the territory. He did not believe there were 45,000.

On the ground then, alone, of insufficient population, he would vote against it. He thought he would not be influenced by the fact of Republican representatives being returned. In regard to the assertion of the Senator from Kansas, that the constitutional amendments were very fair, he would ask him whether one of these amendments was fair which allowed to some States a large representation in the slaveholding States, while it denied it to others. Was it right to give New York this right, while it was denied to Georgia? He had asked this question last session, but had never been answered.

Mr. WADE understood there was no distinction between the States in that respect. At all events those States had lost their right by the rebellion.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had reference to the Senator's colleague (Sherman.) He read the section referred to of the amendment and said it had the effect to deprive the Southern States of their representatives, based on non-voting population. The Northern States had fifteen to twenty per cent. of such representatives. The negro was now a citizen, why not treat the Southern States likewise? He believed the doctrine announced by Mr. Wade, that the States should be admitted on terms of equality was to be the salvation of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay aside the bill for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr BROWN asked unanimous consent to propose a substitute for his amendment offered on Friday to the bill before the Senate, which was granted and the amendment ordered to be printed.

Mr. COWAN was not willing that the bill should be taken up until the present bill was finished.

Mr. WADE said he understood it was the intention of the Senator from New Jersey to announce the death of Senator Wright of that State, and there would not be time to proceed with the bill.

After some further discussion the motion to postpone the pending bill was adopted.

The corporation bill being before the Senate, an amendment was offered providing for the repeal of the entire act, portion of which was proposed to be repealed, and the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. JOHNSON, who had the floor, yielded to Mr. Frelinghuysen, who delivered an appreciate eulogy on the life of the late Senator Wright.

Senators Cattell, Johnson, and Davis, of Kentucky, followed, speaking in high terms of the deceased.

Resolutions in the customary form, expressing the regrets of the Senate, and providing that the usual badge of mourning shall be worn, and that the proceedings be transmitted to the family of deceased, was adopted.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the riots of New Orleans be directed to investigate the alleged frauds in the New Orleans Custom House, the appointing of rebels therein to the exclusion of Union men, and all matters connected with the administration of the officers of the Custom House, and report fully to the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a resolution for information relative to the erection of marine hospitals at New Orleans and Chicago; and also to take any steps in relation thereto unless in pursuance of some law previously passed by Congress. In concluding, he remarked that these present organizations had filled to overflow the purpose for which they were established, and it was entirely competent for Congress to ignore them and organize others on such principles as would secure the ascendency of loyal and republican principles. Louisiana had rebelled, and now her disloyal people must accept the fate which awaits every people who wickedly and without cause engage in rebellion.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said he supposed the Senator must have thought he was addressing the Legislature of Illinois. He had read the views of candidates competing for his seat in the Senate, but he was satisfied the State of Kentucky was most worthy, and hoped he would be re-elected. There were in these States an insignificant number of Radicals, who desired to seize the Government, but were too weak to do it themselves.

Mr. TRUMBULL angrily retorted, saying he had not shaped his course for a re-election, and regretted that Senator Davis could never rise above personal considerations.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field, with a recommendation that it be passed.

Also, a bill to prevent and punish fraudulent representations to induce emigration from the United States to foreign countries.

Mr. WILSON presented a protest from Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Secretary Welles, and other managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home against the passage of the House bill establishing a new Board of Directors for that institution.

The Committee on Finance asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the clerks of the Government departments for increased salaries, which was granted.

Mr. EDMONDS, on leave, introduced a bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia, making illegal voting a penal offense.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska as a State. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Brown, of Mo., providing there should be no restriction of suffrage on account of race or color.

Mr. WADE hoped to see the day when that principle would prevail over every State in the Union. It was the principle on which was predicated for thus limiting the rights of States coming in the Union, but that act had been condemned by most distinguished loyal men. Another principle was that the General Government had no power to fix the qualifications of voters in a State, with the exception of States that had forfeited their rights. There was no doubt of the jurisdiction of Congress where the State had been in rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER asked if Congress might not in its discretion refuse to admit a State, and if so, was not this a fit case for rejection under existing circumstances.

Mr. WADE said that was the question now to be decided, and that Congress had the power, and he had more than the opinion that loyal territories should be admitted than disloyal States. He said Nebraska would be up to high water in favor of human rights, and he wanted to see the House do justice to her by another admission. It might have been right to fix this qualification on a slave State, but nothing could be more unjust than a similar State that had forfeited all its rights and a large territory asking admission. Many of those rebel States had rejected magnanimous terms, and when they reject those terms he was in favor of severer ones.

Mr. SUMNER asked if he thought those State governments were so far valid that they could pronounce on a constitutional amendment.

Mr. WADE replied that Congress had breathed the breath of life into them; but without they accept the amendment, it was void. He deprecated the idea of sending this bill back to the people, and affirmed that both by population and resources Nebraska was entitled to admission as a State.

Mr. COWAN, of Penn., spoke at some length on the qualifications of a State. A State was a corporation, limited by the charter which created it. Could ask the Senator from Ohio whether a State could commit treason?

Mr. WADE said that persons in a State could commit treason, but a State having no soul, as the saying is, could not.

Mr. COWAN asked whether a State could commit any other crime which its charter forbade? Could a State rebel? That was the question now agitating the country. The officials of the rebel States had been such officers to do that which was forbidden by their constitution and laws. If they had, and could involve him in the consequences, he wanted to know it. He would repeat the question, which was a plain one.

Mr. WADE said what a State could or could not do was not the question but the admission of a State. When admitted, it was entitled to do what any other State could do.

Mr. COWAN said he understood it was the doctrine of the Senator that a State could not commit suicide. Could it be so in any other sense than that a State was sovereign? Was it not obvious that there must be a two-thirds majority of loyal men in both Houses of Congress, and when State allegiance stops and National allegiance begins, which allegiance should be exacted of the people of Nebraska. Allegiance to the State did not exist, but existed through the State, how could individuals be punished as rebels? The great question was whether they were rebels or not? The opinion that the Constitution was an ordinances of the people to which they owed direct and personal allegiance and loyalty.

Mr. HOWE replied if men who were forced into the rebel army had committed treason.

Mr. COWAN said he would be willing to argue the question before the Senators as judge on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE held it to be the duty of every American citizen to die rather than commit treason.

Mr. COWAN asked in a serio-comic tone whether he would die and go—he knew not where.

Mr. HOWE said he had reference only to those American citizens who knew where they were going. [Laughter.]

Mr. COWAN proceeded to argue the legal question, holding that no government would vanish its citizens because they failed to afford them protection. Only such as willingly committed treason could legally be punished, and all others were entitled to the benefit of the law. This protection to the citizens was the *quid pro quo* for allegiance.

He opposed the admission of Nebraska. Minorities in States were not represented here. What greater rights had Nebraska than those minorities? It was not claimed that a State Government was necessary to the people at present, but that the people had not been properly administered; but that she ought to be admitted because it would strengthen the hands of those in power who now had a two-thirds majority.

He offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the people of Nebraska, when admitted, should individually, as allegiance to the United States, and that they could never set up a foreign government.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there was not sufficient evidence that the people of Nebraska desired admission, or that there was sufficient population to justify it. The convention did not form a constitution or submit it to the people, but one portion of them were opposed to any convention and therefore the enabling act expired. Subsequently the Legislature formed a constitution and they did not submit it to the people. The vote was in favor of it, for there were no election laws in existence and no one could be punished for illegal voting. It was stated that two-thirds of the troops were Union men at that election. This, with other alleged frauds, made it doubtful whether the people of that Territory desired admission. The population was said that the vote was small in the East, and the latter had no jealousy of her. Last session it was uncertain what would be the issue of the political contest, but she had voted for the admission of the Dakota, for he felt it important that his vote should be on the side of freedom.

But the country had decided against the President and the necessity for that vote no longer existed. The Republican party had now a two-thirds majority. He believed it was proper to impose the conditions he proposed. In a few days the Legislature could pass upon the question and in a little while the representatives could be here. He believed that before the 4th of March the proposed constitutional amendment would be adopted. He also believed it was a duty to take the government of the States out of the hands of rebels and give it to loyal men. The amendment, he said, was copied from the Missouri bill of 1821.

By suggestion of Mr. Williams the original amendment was modified to include Indians, "excluding Indians not taxed."

Mr. DOOLITTLE inquired whether the Senator understood that the faith of the nation was pledged to the admission of the Southern States on the adoption of the constitutional amendment?

Mr. WILSON said he voted for the admission of Tennessee, because she was fitted to come in, but denied that Congress had made pledges. He said he would go to the uttermost verge of constitutional power to insist that these